

18a-1941

ALABAMA

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

W. H. COUNCILL FOUNDER OF STATE A. & M.

He is Called Father Of
Vocational Training;
Once A Slave

NORMAL, Ala. — William Hooper Council, ex-slave, had a vision as he stood a boy on a rock near the big spring four miles north of Huntsville, Ala., watching the slave traders bid for his parents, sisters, brothers and later himself. He dreamed of making this picturesque spot a home for his race. He thought of making Greenbottom Inn, the popular resort of that time and slave trading post, a monument of beauty for his race—a center not for bartering in human flesh but for inspiration and knowledge. In 1873 the North Carolina Freedman was well on his way toward the realization of his dream. Trouble and difficulty after emancipation in securing employment had instilled within him the belief that specific knowledge of trades in the schools was the thing necessary for the complete liberation of the race. This seemed strange in its time. He was indeed a strange man for he fought as early as 1873 for Negro Democrats. He was a Democrat. The educational philosophy of Council soon spread to the state capital and was met with great favor. A small grant from the department of education followed and a school was begun in Huntsville. The school grew by leaps and bounds. In 1890, Council's idea of education was far ahead of other colleges of the area. The type of work being done and the progress being made caused the state department of education to select Council's school as the State Land Grant college for Alabama. This se-

lection enabled him to secure enough money to purchase the site upon which he was sold a slave. His dream had been realized. He toured America and Europe with his ideas. Students came from Canada, Africa, Caribbean Islands, Central America, and all sections of the United States. His idea was reaching out to the world. Council died in 1909. Since that time Normal has continued to render service in vocational education. During 1940-41, 554 college students pursued work in vocations; more than 200 persons "in service" were given instruction.

Alabama A. and M. still is reaching for the heights of the founder. The 12 modern buildings and five additional buildings under construction will provide physical facilities, while 48 teachers holding degrees from many leading colleges and universities of the nation provide the guidance for training in means of securing better life for the Negroes of the state of Alabama.

Health Education For Colored People At Florida A & M College

Florida's effort to interest Negro teachers in Health Education has been recognized by the National Tuberculosis Association. The result has been award of a grant of \$125. to the Florida Tuberculosis and Health Association for the establishment of a special course in health education to be given this summer at the Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College at Tallahassee.

The purpose of the course is to arouse in Negro teachers a general interest in health work and to give them an opportunity to solve their own health problems.

It is expected to bring together public school principals from all over Florida, Jeanes supervisors and teachers of Health Education, giving them a chance not only to broaden their knowledge of fundamental health matters but to provide an opportunity for an exchange of views on their own special problems.

Out of it is expected to come renewed enthusiasm in a state campaign to arouse Negro teachers and social workers as to their definite part in the movement to stamp out tuberculosis in Florida.

Tuberculosis and Health Association headquarters at Jacksonville in making the announcement, expressed praise of the National Association for its cooperation and of the officers and faculty of Agricultural and Mechanical College for their interest and support.

The Union
Cincinnati, Ohio
**SEVENTEEN NEGRO
LAND GRANT
COLLEGES AND
SCHOOLS TO GET
\$100,000 EACH!**

**Edgar G. Brown Wins
Over Ga. Congressman
Tarver, for Two
Decades Called Worst
Enemy of Negro On
Education.**

In a \$125,000,000 appropriation for the education and training program for defense workers reported presented Monday to Congress, including professional and skilled American workers without regard to race or color and controlled by the U. S. Office of Education Federal Security Agency headed by John Studebaker, Commissioner, Congressman M. L. TRAVEL, (Dem.), Georgia, who for nearly two decades has risen in Congress to oppose the Howard University appropriation, LED IN APPROVAL OF AN EQUAL RIGHTS AND EQUAL EDUCATIONAL TRAINING OPPORTUNITY FOR NEGROES IN THE ALL OUT TOTAL PREPAREDNESS CAMPAIGN OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

The passage of this appropriation measure now before the House of Representatives and on favorable action there and before the U. S. Senate with the signature of the Chief Executive will register the greatest victory yet won by Edgar G. Brown, the United Government Employees and the National Negro Council organizations he directs in their new and effective lobby program appealing directly to members of Congress.

"The engineering school at Howard University will become one of the leading institutions of the country by sharing in this million dollar appro-

priation," was the statement of Mr. Brown. Mr. Brown further said, "For the first time in history our Negro land grant colleges in the South will get their full quota."

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

**Land-Grant College Heads
To Hold Meet In Chicago**

Nov 3 1941
The presidents of Negro Land-Grant colleges will convene in Chicago for their nineteenth annual meeting on November 11, 12 and 13 at the Wabash Avenue Y.M.C.A. Sessions are open to the public.

This group of 23 institutions of higher learning is called "land-grant" colleges because of their being supported in part from grants of land given to the several states by Act of the U. S. Congress in 1862. They emphasize instruction in agriculture, mechanics, arts, and home economics.

Seventeen land-grant colleges for Negroes exists in 17 different states; the other six member institutions are colleges which are not land-grant in the legal sense, but where programs of study are land-grant in nature.

The president of the association, Dr. F. G. Clark of Southern university, has announced a program for the meeting that anticipates contributions from national leaders that are vital to the welfare of Negro people everywhere, educational and otherwise.

Among anticipated contributors, according to Dr. Clark, are the following: Prof. Doxey Wilkerson of Howard university; Ald. Earl Dickerson of Chicago, a member of President Roosevelt's Committee on Fair Employment Practices, and Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, outstanding scholar of America, and professor of sociology at Atlanta university.

A banquet session is scheduled for Wednesday, Nov. 12 at which time Congressman Arthur Mitchell will address the group and the many other distinguished Chicagoans who are expected to be present.

Officers of the association are: president, Dr. F. G. Clark, president of

Southern university; vice-president, Dr. S. G. Scruggs, president of Lincoln (Mo.) university; secretary, Dr. R. B. Atwood, president of Kentucky State college and treasurer, Dr. John M. Gandy, president of Virginia State college.

Other colleges and their presidents who are expected to be present are: President J. F. Drake, Alabama A. and M. college; President J. B. Watson, Arkansas State college; President R. S. Grossley, Delaware State college; President J. R. E. Lee, Florida A. and M. college; President B. F. Hubert, Georgia State college; President R. S. Grigsby, Princess Anne college; President William H. Bell, Alcorn A. and M. college; President F. D. Bluford, A. and T. college; President G. L. Harrison, Langston university; President M. F. Whittaker, S. C. State college; President W. R. Banks, Prairie View State college; President John W. Davis, West Virginia State college.

Associate members: President F. D. Patterson, Tuskegee institute; President Mordecai Johnson, Howard university; President H. M. Bond, Fort Valley school; President R. R. Wright, Jr., Wilberforce university and President Malcolm W. McLean, of Hampton institute.

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla.

White Prof. Tells 'Bama Staters Preparedness Is Not Enough; Start At Home

Preserve Democracy By Greater Educational Facilities and Equalization of Rights

Should Have Democracy In Schools

FEB 1 1941

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—(ANP)—“Preparedness against military aggression is not enough. Internal readiness is equally important. Without this, we can be defeated within without a single bomb being dropped or a foreign invader landing on our shores...”

The speaker, Dr. Alonzo Myers, member of the faculty of New York university, was addressing faculty and student body of State Teachers college in Tullibody auditorium. Students turned out in full force to hear Dr. Myers address on “The Fundamental Assumptions of Democracy” and to judge by the spontaneous cheering which followed his heart-to-heart talk the students were profoundly impressed. President H. Council Trenholm presided and introduced the speaker.

Dr. Myers was rather skeptical of the theory which contended that democracy was stubborn and thus hard to kill. He, however, did not commit himself one way or the other, but emphasized one way of securing the preservation of democracy was through greater educational facilities and an equalization of rights for all, regardless of race, creed or color. He earned cheers from his audience when he said that the best introduction to democratic principles could be provided through the school. He deemed it useless for schools and other educational institutions to talk glably of democracy and at the same time keep their student bodies ridden by a faculty-dictatorship. Students should be given an opportunity of participating in the administration of their schools so that in becoming citizens democratic procedure would not be alien to them.

Dr. Myers' lecture was the first

fect a change in the “immoral caste system.”

Dr. Gallagher has been president of Talladega since 1933, and, as Edwin R. Embree states in his foreword, “is devoting his life to trying to bring real independence to Negroes, and to creating an atmosphere where there will be fair opportunities for all the diverse peoples who make up our nation.”

He concludes: “We must know the various possibilities of racial realignment and make an ethical choice between these alternatives. We must discover significant points at which to begin to work in effecting a change. The Christian must address himself to this task as a Christian, not as a member of a given racial group or as a resident of a certain section of a nation for it is clear that the lines of separation are not geographical or racial; they are human.”

“The caste system will be broken only if we break it. We have a Christian obligation to release our minds, our energies, our time and our money for this cause. In a warfare of this sort, there can be no neutral ground. He that is not for us is against us.”

Advertiser

Montgomery, Ala.

Alabama Negro Colleges Giving Degrees To 276

Enrollment In State Third Highest In Entire Nation

ATLANTA, GA., May 28.—(P)—Alabama's eight negro colleges will graduate 276 with degrees in 1941 classes, the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, reported today.

During the year these eight colleges enrolled 2,083 men and 2,073 women, a total of 4,156. This enrollment was exceeded by that of only two states in the Union, North Carolina and Texas.

Contrasted with a negro college enrollment in the State of only 453 reported by a government survey in

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Dega Scholarship Winners

FEB 2 1941



Last spring Miss Jametta I. White of Charleston, S. C. (left) and Miss Margaret P. Smith of Newport News, Va. (right) were the high-ranking students out of the 213 who took the ALL-EXPENSE SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATION offered by Talladega College. Because of inability on the part of judges to differentiate between these two high-ranking students, two ALL-EXPENSE SCHOLARSHIPS were awarded, renewable for a period of four years. For the fifth consecutive year Talladega College offers an ALL-EXPENSE SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATION to high school seniors and recent graduates in thirteen southern states. The highest ranking student in this examination is granted an ALL-EXPENSE SCHOLARSHIP, \$306 for women and \$318 for men, renewable each year if the student's achievement warrants it. In addition to the ALL-EXPENSE SCHOLARSHIP Talladega College grants smaller scholarships to those who rank high in this examination. All applications must be postmarked by midnight of March 10, 1941.

1926, the current figure represents a gain of more than 800 per cent in the intervening 15 years.

By colleges, the Alabama statistics for the current year are as follows: Miles Memorial College, Birmingham, enrollment 321, graduates 40. Oakwood College, Huntsville, 160, 0. Selma University, 93, 1. State A. and M., Normal, 556, 35. State Teachers College, Montgomery, 985, 51. Stillman Institute, Tuscaloosa,

340, 0.
Talladega College, 279, 56.
Tuskegee Institute, 1,422, 134.
Birmingham, Ala., *Age-Herald*
November 19, 1941

EDUCATION BOARD REFINANCES BONDS

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 18.—(P)—The Alabama Board of Education sold \$42,500 in bonds at 3 per cent Tuesday and refunded an ad-

ditional \$407,000 worth at an estimated saving of \$66,000 in interest. The interest rate on the \$407,000 maturing was cut from 4 to 3 per cent, and a \$50,000 issue of cultural and mechanical bonds for the State Teachers College for Negroes at Normal, Madison County, was brought \$102, and like a \$7,500 issue for Florence State Teachers College, which sold for par, was

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

All-Expense Scholarship Winners



FEB 7 1941

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Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

**ARTICLE RAPS
RACE BARRIERS**

**Educator Views Bias
As Acquired Rather
Than Inherent**

Dr. Buell G. Gallagher, president of Talladega College, severely scored prejudice against the American Negro in an article which appeared in the January issue of "Social Action," monthly magazine published by the Council for Social Action of the Congregational Christian churches, recently published. In his article, entitled "The American Caste System," Dr. Gallagher expressed the belief that prejudice against the Negro is an acquired cultural pattern rather than an inherent attitude, listed a procedure which might effect a change in the "immoral caste system."

Tracing the growth of the pattern of racial attitudes existing in America today, Dr. Gallagher gave special emphasis in his article, to the position of the Negro in the American pattern.

"The caste system," he wrote, "will be broken only if we break it. We have a Christian obligation to release our minds, our energies, our time and our money for this cause. In a warfare of this sort, there can be no neutral ground. He that is not for us is against us."

Dr. Gallagher has been president of Talladega since 1933 and, as Edwin Embree, in a foreword, states: "is devoting his life to trying to bring real independence to Negroes, and to creating an atmosphere where there will be fair opportunities for all the diverse peoples who make up our nation."

**TALLADEGA PRESIDENT DENOUNCES
AMERICAN CASTE SYSTEM**

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

LED FRESHMAN PROM



MAR 8 1941

FEB 1 1941
NEW YORK, Jan. 30—(AP)—The January issue of "Social Action," monthly magazine published by the Council for Social Action of the Congregational Christian churches, is devoted to an article by Dr. Buell G. Gallagher, president of Talladega college.

Entitled, "The American Caste System," Dr. Gallagher's article traces the growth of the pattern of racial attitudes existing in America today giving special emphasis to the position of the Negro in the American pattern.

Believing that prejudice against the American Negro is an acquired cultural pattern rather than an inherent attitude, the author sets out to list a procedure which might effect a change in the "immoral caste system."

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**Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla.
3 Ala. College Heads
In N. Y. For Meeting**

NEW YORK.—Presidents J. F. Drake, of Alabama A. & M. college, Huntsville; H. C. Trenholm, of Alabama Teachers College, Montgomery; and F. D. Patterson, of Tuskegee, were here this week at the Hotel Theresa for a conference in connection with the business of the American Teachers Association which held its winter sessions at Atlantic City last week.

The colorful procession at the annual freshman prom of the Mobile Junior college, branch of the Alabama State Teachers' college at Montgomery, was led by Ewell Finley, president of the class, and Miss Helen Jackson, charming and popular sub-deb daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Jackson of Mobile, Ala. The traditional affair is given

yearly by the freshmen in honor of the sophomores and is one of the swankiest dances of the season.

Democracy Must Start at Home, Says White Alabama Professor

By SAMUEL A. BOYEA.

MONTGOMERY, Ala. (ANP).—

"Preparedness against military aggression is not enough. Internal readiness is equally important. Without this, we can be defeated without a single bomb being dropped or a foreign invader landing on our shores."

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Dr. Myers was rather skeptical of the theory which contended that democracy was stubborn and thus hard to kill. He, however, did not commit himself one way or the other, but emphasized one way of securing the preservation of democracy was through greater educational facilities and an equalization of rights for all, regardless of race, creed or class.

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Dr. Myers' lecture was the first of a series of Winter Quarter Chapel lectures by leading educators to be delivered in the historic Tullibody auditorium in "Campus of City," Montgomery.

INTEREST LOWERED ON COLLEGE BONDS

MONTGOMERY, Ala. (AP).—A 1 per cent interest reduction on \$357,000 of Teachers' College revenue bonds at an estimated saving of \$60,000 over a 28-year period was announced Thursday following a meeting of the Alabama Board of Education.

Dr. A. H. Collins, superintendent of education, said the bond holders agreed to exchange 4 per cent bonds for others bearing 3 per cent rather than subjecting the issue to call, which he said would have thrown them upon the open market.

The bonds were issued for dormitories and other improvements at the Florence, Troy and Jacksonville Teachers Colleges. The Teachers College for Negroes here was authorized by the board to refund \$55,000 of bonds issued for similar purposes.

The board authorized A. & M. Institute at Huntsville to issue \$35,000 revenue bonds to finance renovation of a dormitory and construction of five students' cottages.

African Prince Jumps From Jungle To Chair at Teachers' College



Prince Nwabongo in his office

By KATHRYN TUCKER

FROM equatorial Africa to the teachers chair in the Alabama State Teachers College is quite a jump even for a tribal prince, but Prince Akiki K. Nyabongo feels that he has done nothing unusual. Even his doctorate's degree from Oxford does not seem out of the ordinary to him. As he explains it, a man in his position must have the best of everything.

Nyabongo, born in central Africa in the very shadows of the mystical Mountains of the Moon, reared in a tribe where polygamy is natural and medicine men still hold sway, trained in the traditions of his ancestors who have ruled their African kingdom for generations, given the best education available in the world today, is now spending his time instructing the students at the Negro State Teachers College in philosophy and history until the time arrives when he will return to Africa to share in the responsibilities of governing his tribe.

Nyabongo has not found it difficult

to take up the ways of western civilization. In fact, he finds our ways easy to understand and follow, much simpler than the elaborate courtesies and customs practiced by his tribe.

Africa is not so primitive as our people think, he says. He suggests that the people of the Western Hemisphere take time to study other people's culture and not just dismiss them as superstitious and ignorant.

The prince, having spent six years in England and on the Continent of Europe observing and studying the political developments there, is most interested in the present conflict. Although he does not attempt to prophesy which side will win, he does predict that the United States will enter the war soon, perhaps during the war month of April.

Besides his activities in the historical and philosophical fields, Nyabongo is an author of note.

Most popular among his writings have been his books of African folk stories which are used in English schools and have been translated for

use in Africa. Dr. William Lyon Phelps, America's most famous literary critic, wrote the preface for another of Nyamongo's books, "The Story of an African Chief," in which the prince gives an authentic account of tribal life near Africa's equator. At present the author is busy on two books, one of them a textbook on African history.

Nyamongo, being the product of many cultures, enjoys almost everything. He likes all kinds of music from symphony to swing, but he regrets that America has not one accomplished drummer among her ranks of musicians. He is a baseball fan and an expert swimmer, tennis player and golfer.

Among the prince's extra-curricular activities is teaching the college glee club to sing in their native African tongue. This is the first time that American negroes have ever used their own language in trained choruses.

And, speaking of language, the prince is also an expert linguist. He speaks seven African languages, and has written books in German, French and English. He converses in English easily with an accent that leaves no doubt as to where he obtained his higher education.

As to when he will return to his kingdom in Uganda, the Prince Nyamongo does not say. But he is certain that some day he will cast aside his faultlessly tailored suits and clothe himself once more in the flowing Arabic garments worn by the members of his tribe.

Montgomery, Ala. News

November 19, 1941

State Saves On Interest

MONTGOMERY, Ala. (AP)—The State Board of Education Wednesday trimmed the interest rate on \$407,000 worth of school bonds from 4 to 3 per cent and netted premiums on the sale of other bonds.

A refunding issue on the \$407,000 worth of bonds was sold bearing 3 per cent interest, for an estimated saving of \$66,000, and a \$35,000 issue for the Agricultural and Mechanical School for Negroes at Normal brought \$102 on a par of \$100. A \$50,000 issue for the State Teachers College for Negroes brought \$102.50.

Bonds totaling \$7,500 for Florence State Teachers College were sold at par to the Alabama Teacher Retirement Board.

Talladega's Library Is Named For Race Leader

TALLADEGA, Ala. — The library at Talladega college is named for William Savery, a slave, who while in bondage helped erect the structure which later was to house the young Talladega college. This same William Savery led the Freedmen's Bureau MAY 31 1941 American Missionary association in the purchase of this building and in the founding of the college, becoming one of its original trustees. Talladega college, therefore, thought it fitting to honor this gentleman by giving his name to its modern, new library.

Savery Library houses the college library, a community library and is the headquarters for a county library service. At present, there are six fulltime staff members, two of these being employed exclusively for the community and county work. The college book collection of 22,000 volumes, consists of excellent material for classroom instruction and also for recreational reading.

Community Service

To facilitate the reading of recreational material, a diversified open-shelf collection has been housed in the Browsing room. At all times attractive displays are maintained in this room to help encourage the reading habit.

Perhaps the most unique phase of the Talladega library program is its community and county service. This service is free to all residents of the town of Talladega and Talladega county, regardless of race. The book collection for this project came as a result of an appeal for books by the college to its friends all over the United States.

Excellent Response

So generously have the friends of Talladega responded that the collection can now boast of 7,565 usable titles. To supply specific book needs the college draws on its own budget. MAY 31 1941

The county service is carried on by means of a bookmobile, a gift of a friend of the college, by stations and by branches. Though this service has only been in operation since March, there are now 46

school stops, 26 community stops, one station and one branch. The community and county librarians report that "the responses of the county people to the bookmobile and this new traveling library service have been enthusiastic and appreciative."

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

FIRST COLLEGE TO BE FOUNDED IN ALABAMA

**Institution Has Rating
Of 'A' By Southern
Association**

TALLADEGA, Ala. — Alabama's oldest college for Negroes is located here. There are 16 major buildings, 30 acres of campus, 300 acres of land, plant worth a million and a half dollars, and 300 students from 25 states represent all sections of the country. Ratio of teachers is one to every 10 students. Early application desirable because of limited enrollment. MAY 31 1941

Talladega college is rated "Class A" by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. "B.A. Talladega" means entrance to northern graduate schools on a par with graduates of other first class colleges.

High school graduates of serious purpose and superior ability will find at Talladega rich opportunities for intelligent living; and pre-professional training for teaching, medicine, law, ministry, business, insurance, drama, music, social service, and other careers. Entrance examinations are not required for graduates from approved high schools who stand in the upper third of their high school classes.

For two years a student lays broad, general foundations, so that he "knows what it is all about."

For the next two years he specializes in a field of his own choosing until he is thoroughly at home in a field of specialization. It is not possible at Talladega to acquire a degree simply by attending classes for four years. One must demonstrate genuine interest and achievement.

MAY 31 1941
Cultural Development

Parties, proms, discussion groups, dormitory life, two fraternities and two sororities, departmental clubs, student forum, the Little theatre provide ample opportunity for special and cultural development. The lecture-recital course brings a series of national attractions to the campus each year.

Medical and dental examinations are given annually by a full time physician and a registered nurse, in a well equipped college hospital. Instructions are given in all sports, both for men and for women. A strong program of intramural athletics as well as intercollegiate games is conducted. And at Talladega, the athlete is not exploited for college profit or prestige. He has as good an opportunity as his classmates to get a real education.

The department of music awards degrees of Mus. B. With two practice organs and 10 pianos in addition to the chapel organ; professors of piano, voice, organ, and public school music make this as strong as other college departments.

Talladega is a Christian college, and therefore interdenominational. More than a dozen different denominations are represented in the faculty and student body. Sunday and week-day religious services, and the student Christian associations enrich the college life. No narrow or dogmatic control of any kind is exerted.

News

Birmingham, Ala.

Stillman Institute To Begin Semester

TUSCALOOSA, Ala. — The sixty-fifth annual session of Stillman Institute will open with the registration of high school students and freshmen Tuesday, followed by registration of upperclassmen Wednesday and Thursday, A. L. Jackson, president, announced.

A total of 340 students were enrolled last year at Stillman, which has four departments—the junior college, the high school, the theology department and the nurse training department. Courses in plumbing, stenography and agriculture have been added to the curriculum.

Members of the faculty are: G. A. Weaver, Jr., dean of the junior college and dean of men; Dr. Charles Crane, dean of theology; Naomi

News

Birmingham, Ala.

Going To College?

In hundreds of Alabama homes the question is now being asked whether the son or daughter shall go to college, and if so, where. The question has many ramifications. Shall a public school be chosen, or one supported privately? Shall it be an educational? Shall it be a church-connected school?

Alabama parents and students cannot answer that question best without considering what the state itself offers. There are 27 institutions in Alabama which offer education on the college level. Most of them give degrees. Nineteen of these institutions are for white students, eight for Negroes.

Among these 27 institutions, a wide variety of courses can be obtained. The professions, the arts, the sciences, belles lettres, trades—all are represented. Except for graduate work and highly specialized courses, there is not much need for a student to go outside of Alabama to get what he wants. And there are many advantages in a student's being close home, in an environment not too unfamiliar, and in pursuing studies that are more apt to be closely related to the life he has known and in most cases may be expected to know when college days are over.

Clause, R. N., educational director, nurse training school; Evangeline Herndon, home economics and hospital dietetics; Emery Rann, biology instructor and athletic coach; Berniece Rann, high school English, history and college Spanish.

Pinkie O'Rourke, music and girls' physical education; S. M. Harris, agriculture and farm supervisor; Inez Stanford, hostess, nurses home; Marie Weaver, social science; Ruth D. See, Bible instructor, director of young people's work; Mrs. A. L. Jackson, dean of women, attendance supervisor.

Dr. Warner Hall, theology; Ruth Weaver, education; Carrie O'Rourke, art and girls' dormitory hostess; Albert Jones, English; the Rev. James E. Baxter, theology pastor; Carnie Clinnison, librarian; Violetta Wilkings, R. N. Catherine Collins, R. N., Wyoming Johnston, R. N. and Reba Wise, secretary to the president.

Former Talladega President Dies

DEC 1 3 1941

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — Death came Monday to Dr. John Milton Putnam Metcalf, 77-year-old educator and former president of Talladega college who had resided in Washington for a number of years since his retirement in 1916.

Dr. Metcalf was born in Elyria, Ohio, and was a Phi Beta Kappa at Oberlin college in 1885. He received his master of arts degree there in 1891 and doctor of divinity degree in 1910. After work at Oberlin Theological seminary he was graduated from Union Theological seminary. He also studied at the University of Berlin.

Teacher For 50 Years Tells Of Her Long Career

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—(ANP)

—If a prophecy comes through, the American Negro group will produce fewer outstanding leaders, but a stronger mass group. And Miss Mary Francis Terrell, educator and church worker, should know. For nearly 50 years she has been aiding in the formation of ideas that the southern Negro youth in this section has been contributing to his nation's welfare.

For 50 years, Miss Terrell has been a member of the faculty of State Teachers college, beginning her long career under the presidency of the founder, William Burns Patterson. In this capacity she has seen the Negro youth start his early training for life, become a matured individual and eventually take his place in society.

LACKS DISCIPLINE

How does she compare the past curriculum with the present? She considers the present curriculum very interesting and expects it to prove of great benefit to the present generation Negro. She deplores its apparent lack of discipline, but is enamoured of its plan to educate the child in keeping with the needs of his community and better still, his nation.

She believes that this will help to solve many citizenship difficulties of the Negro. In the past, she argued, Negroes were taught to despise citizenship, but it would be foolhardy to educate any group for citizenship and then after they have completed formal training to take that away from them.

Miss Terrell expressed great admiration for the courageous fight Negroes are putting up for equal salaries.

The Negro teacher suffering from the pangs of underpay is not likely to educate the Negro child along the lines of the new curriculum with any conviction. The Negro teacher has done his part to build the superstructure of 20th century democracy. He has not to my knowledge contributed anything substantive to the curriculum. Even in the past when he barely existed, he has sung the praises of America and told his class that all—white

and black—were entitled to the pursuit of happiness...."

LOVES CHILDREN

Miss Terrell becomes overjoyed whenever she speaks of her long association with State Teachers college.

"I love children—all children, but I am even happier to associate with the children of my race. I cannot do much, but I am glad of this opportunity to help them over their problems to bridge their animal passions and to re-dedicate their undesirable habits towards things which would be of lasting benefit to the community in general."

Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

COLLEGE HEAD SCORES CASTE SYSTEM HERE

Dr. Buel G. Gallagher,
President of Talladega,
Derides U. S.
Christianity

The January issue of "Social Action," monthly magazine published by the Council for Social Action of the Congregational Christian churches, is devoted to an article by Dr. Buel G. Gallagher, president of Talladega college, entitled, "The American Caste System." Dr. Gallagher's article traces the growth of the pattern of racial attitudes existing in American pattern. Believing that prejudice against the American Negro is an acquired cultural pattern rather than an inherent attitude, the author sets out to list a procedure which might effect a change in the "immoral caste system."

Dr. Gallagher has been president of Talladega since 1933, and, as Edwin R. Embree states in his foreword, "is devoting his life to trying to bring real independence to Negroes, and to creating an atmosphere where there will be fair opportunities for all the diverse people who make up our nation." He concludes: "We must know the various possibilities of racial realignment and make an ethical choice between these alternatives. We must discover significant points at which to begin to work in effecting a change. The Christian must address himself to this

task as a Christian, not as a member of a given racial group or as a resident of a certain section of a nation for it is clear that the lines of separation are not geographical or racial; they are human."

"The caste system will be broken only if we break it. We have a Christian obligation to release our minds, our energies, our time and our money for this cause. In a warfare of this sort, there can be no neutral ground. He that is not with us is against us!"

Selma, Ala., Times Journal
May 29, 1941

State's Colleges For Negroes Will Issue 276 Degrees

ATLANTA, Ga., May 29.—(AP)—Alabama's eight negro colleges, with an enrollment of 4,156, will graduate 276 with degrees in 1941 exercises, the Commission on Interracial Co-operation reported today.

During the year, these eight colleges enrolled 2,083 men and 2,073 women students. This enrollment was exceeded only by North Carolina and Texas.

The registration contrasts with a negro college enrollment of 453 reported by a government survey in 1926. The 1941 figure represents a gain of more than 800 per cent in the 15-year period.

Enrollment and graduates at Alabama colleges 43:

Miles Memorial, Birmingham, 321-40.
Oakwood College, Huntsville, 160-0.
Selma University, 93-1.
State A. & M. Normal, 556-35.
State Teachers' College, Montgomery, 985-51.
Stillman Institute, Tuscaloosa, 340-0.
Talladega College, 279-56.
Tuskegee Institute, 1,422-134.

Anniston, Ala. Star

May 29, 1941

Alabama Graduates 276 Negro Students

ATLANTA, Ga., May 29.—Within the next few days the eight Negro colleges of Alabama will graduate 276 men and women with degrees won by four years or more of college work, according to a survey just completed by the Commission on Interracial Cooperation. The degrees to be conferred will be Bachelor of Arts: 79, Bachelor of Science: 194, Bachelor of Music: 3.

During the year these eight colleges enrolled 2,083 men and 2,073 women, a total of 4,156. This enrollment was exceeded by that of only two states in the union, North Carolina and Texas.

Contrasted with a Negro college enrollment in the state of only 453 reported by a government survey in 1926, the current figure represents a gain of more than 800 per cent in the intervening fifteen years. By colleges, the Alabama statistics for the current year are as follows:

Miles Memorial College, Birmingham, enrollment 321; graduates 40; Oakwood College, Huntsville, enrolled 160; Selma University, enrolled 93; graduates 1; State A. & M., Normal, enrolled 556, graduates 35; State Teachers College, Montgomery, enrolled 985, graduates 51; Stillman Institute, Tuscaloosa, enrolled 340; Talladega College, enrolled 279, graduates 56; Tuskegee Institute, enrolled 1,422, graduates 134.

In the 109 Negro colleges in the entire country the survey revealed an enrollment of 45,876, of whom 5,064 will receive degrees this commencement. In 1926, according to the government survey, there were only 79 Negro colleges, with an enrollment of 17,506.

Alabama Colleges To Graduate 276

MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 5.—According to announcement by the Southern Commission on Interracial Cooperation, 276 students will be graduated with degrees this year from Alabama's 8 race colleges. North Carolina and Texas were the only two states having enrollments in their colleges during the 1940-41 session, exceeding those recorded in Alabama whose 8 institutions enrolled a total of 4,156 students; 2,083 men and 2,073 women.

The figures for the current school year now rapidly drawing to a close, that are announced for this state, represent a gain of more than 800 per cent over those for 1921, when enrollments in colleges showed a total of only 453.

Enrollments for Alabama for 1940-41 in the Alabama colleges are listed as follows: Tuskegee Institute, 1,422; State Teachers College, Montgomery, 981; State A. and M. College, Normal, 556; Stillman Institute, Tuscaloosa, 340; Miles Memorial College, Birmingham, 321; Oakwood College, Huntsville, 160; Talladega College, Talladega, 279; Selma University, Selma, 93.

Chicago Defender Chicago, Illinois Claims Leadership In The Vocational Training Of Students

NORMAL, Ala.—Dr. J. F. Drake, in his message to the nation over Wings Over Jordan, Sunday, July 20, told of the beginning of vocational education as a type of education fostered as early as 1880 by William Hooper Council, founder of the State Agricultural and Mechanical Institute. The college, under the leadership of the speaker of that occasion, still remains a college for the masses. The constant effort of the administration has been to seek new avenues of training for our youth; to maintain a well trained, steady flow of youth into the fields where opportunities already exist. Studies have been made of vocations and vocational opportunities for Negroes in Alabama and the curricula has been adjusted so as

to make it practical in every respect. It has been recognized that there is an ever increasing demand for trained persons of all walks of life. The college's job has been and remains a responsibility to adjust the masses of persons for work in every branch of service for the state.

Women's Industries

Young women's industries, including plain sewing, cooking, household management, household furnishing, cafeteria work and management, are playing important parts in the school programs. The demands and requests for trained workers is far greater than the institution facilities for the preparation of these persons.

Among the founders of the idea of vocational education, Alabama A. and M. remains an unchanged champion and leader of the cause.

New Members Added To Stillman Faculty

Stillman—In The Athens of The South—Begins Fall Term

Beautiful Stillman Institute, located on the Black Warrior River, has begun its 65 years of glorious history in the training of young men and women of the State of Alabama. Originally called Tuscaloosa Institute the school was opened in October, 1876, in a rented building, and enrolled a handful of theological students. The Rev. Charles A. Stillman, D. D., and the Rev. Andrew F. Dickson, M. A., constituted the first faculty. After the death of Dr. Stillman, the founder, the name was changed as a memorial to his unselfish service.

The institute became a co-educational institution in the fall of 1902. Stillman is a "big little school." The Officers of Administration of the institution have no wish to make it into a senior college. Stillman is content to be a junior college—but the best junior college in this section. The enrollment is generally around 360—and represents 17 states. For these students the faculty provides terminal courses, putting the tools in the hands of the pupils, and making it possible for them to either continue along their

chosen field, or to make a decent, honest livn giin their communities.

Stillman enjoys an enviable rating. The Junior College work is sponsored by the Alabama State Board of Education and the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. Also, in 1939, Stillman became an active member of the American Association of Junior Colleges. The High School work has been approved by the Alabama Board of Education with an A rating. This department has also been approved by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, which gives it the highest rating it can receive in the sixteen Southern States. The approval of these schools by the Southern Association makes it possible for students to transfer from one school to another without taking examinations.

Although Stillman is the only Negro school supported by the Executive Committee of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, denomination is not emphasized. The primary aim of Stillman is—and has been since its establishment—the training of Christian men and women who will be leaders in advancing the work of God among their own people.

Prof. A. L. Jackson, B. S., M. A., of Southwest State Teachers College; University of Missouri, University of Alabama, is the Principal, and has wisely directed the course of Stillman Institute for several years. Much of the work of the institution falls on capable shoulders of the young Dean of the Junior College, George A. Weaver, Jr., A. B., Talladega; M. S., University of Iowa. Other officers of instruction include the former African missionary, Dr. Crane, eminent theologian, who heads the department for the school; Mrs. B. Rann, M. A., Atlanta University, Spanish. Mr. W. Graham Echols, A. B., M. A., D. D., Birmingham-Southern University of Alabama, Athens University, Emory University, is instructor in Theology. Mr. Albert T. James, A. B., M. A., Johnson C. Smith and the University of Southern California, is instructor of English. Miss Ruth D. See, A. B., M. R. E., Mary Baldwin College, Biblical Seminary in New York, instructor of Religious Education. Miss Ruth S. Weaver, B. S., B. E., M. E., Wilberforce, University of Cincinnati, instructor of Education. Mr. Emery Rann, A. B., M. S., University of Michigan, Biology and Physical Education. Mr. James E. Baxter, A. B., Johnson C.

Smith, and Stillman Institute School of Theology, School aPstor. Miss Carnie Clinnison, A. B., B. L. S., Fisk, Hampton School of Library Science, Librarian. Miss Marie Weaver, A. B., M. A. Michigan, History. Miss Merle B. Jackson, A. B., University of Alabama Attendance Supervisor. Mr. Charles E. Tyler, A. B., Southern University, Agriculture. Mr. Harris, graduate of the Agricultural Department of Tuskegee, head of the Department of Agriculture. Miss A. Collins, R. N., Flint Goodrich, Hospital Supervisor. Miss Herndon, Hampton Institute, Home Economics Supervisor.

The crowns of the Corinthian columns on Cochran Hall are perhaps the best and most authentic examples of Grecian architecture in the country. Every year hundreds of interested persons visit the campus to view these columns, which were shipped from Greece more than a century ago.

Stillman and the University of Alabama share many forums and other activities that benefit the students of both institutions. Classes for this term were begun on September 16. Throughout all the years of its history Stillman Institute has experienced a steady and substantial growth in buildings and grounds in student enrollment, in number of faculty members, and in efficiency of educational work.

Afro-AmericanBaltimore, Maryland

Riding Two Horses at the Same Time

The State-controlled church university at Wilberforce, Ohio, dismissed Dr. D. Ormonde Walker, who has been president for five years. **JUN 12 1941**

The State of Ohio controls this A.M.E. school by manipulating appropriations. For example, it gave Wilberforce \$65,000 in 1937, but cut it to \$40,000 last year because Republican Governor Bricker didn't like Democratic President Walker.

The moral of this seems to be that college presidents should stay out of politics:

Politician though he be, we regret the leaving of President Walker. He improved Wilberforce and for the first time secured its accreditation as a member of the North Central Association of Colleges.

Any successor will have the same difficulty trying to ride two horses—Church and State—at one time.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

ARKANSAS LEGISLATORS SLUR RACE IN DEBATE

MAR 22 1941

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Mar. 20—Dean Lawrence B. Wilson of Philander Smith college, in a statement released this week, criticized certain members of the State Legislature for making derogatory statements concerning the Negro in Arkansas during the debates on the various marriage bills introduced during the current session of the Legislature.

According to his statement, the "Negroes of the State of Arkansas are being made the 'goat' by certain members of the Arkansas State Legislature in their attempt to prevent the passage of a bill which would strengthen the marriage laws of the State."

Several bills have been introduced in both branches of the Legislature which would restrict in some manner the issuance of marriage licenses in the State.

During the debate in the House on the bill to require three days advance notice of intention to wed, Representative J. C. Hale of Crittendon county said: "My county clerk is supported by marriage license fees. The Black Belt of Memphis doesn't think its residents are married unless they are treated to a trip over to Marion for a license." MAR 22 1941

Mr. Hale went on to say: "Negroes who live in Eastern Arkansas just won't wait three days. They will start living together without the benefit of matrimony."

Further expressing his opposition to the bill, Hale continued: "It would undo much of the progress made in the last three generations to persuade Negroes to follow convention of white persons as related to marriage."

During the debate in the Senate on a bill that would require both men and women to submit to physical examinations before being granted a marriage license, Senator Ivy W. Crawford of Blytheville said: "This may be a good bill, but it is 30 years too soon. The syphilis rate is so high in Arkansas that its provision would practically abolish marriage among Negroes."

Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tennessee

NEW BOARD IS NAMED FOR NEGRO COLLEGE

Governor Adkins Also Fills
Other Commissions

From The Commercial Appeal
Little Rock Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, May 10.—Governor Adkins announced appointment Saturday of a new Board of Trustees for the A. M. & N. College (negro) at Pine Bluff, and filled vacancies on four other state boards.

F. M. Trotter of Brinkley, succeeds his fellow townsman, Albert Rusher, on the Pine Bluff college board. Clifton Wade of Fayetteville, and Harry Holderness of Pine Bluff, were re-appointed. Emmett Williams, Garland City, succeeds Dr. L. J. Kosminsky, Texarkana, the Rev. Fred Roebuck of Little Rock, succeeds Utility Commissioner A. B. Hill, who resigned last Summer during the gubernatorial campaign, and Aubrey Monk succeeds C. E. Larrison, both of Portland. There was no vacancy from the First Congressional District.

Col. T. H. Barton, El Dorado oil man, was re-appointed to a six-year term on the Monticello A. & M. College Board. Ned Stuart of Texarkana, was re-appointed to the Arkansas State College Board at Jonesboro. MAY 11 1941

The Board of Trustees of the Booneville Tuberculosis Sanatorium was completed with the naming of Marion Wasson of Fayetteville, former bank commissioner, to fill a vacancy, and with appointment of Albert Graves of Hope, to succeed Jeff Davis of El Dorado.

Governor Adkins announced that the State Penal Board had informed him of two changes in the Cummins Farm staff, F. A. Clay of

Lee County, succeeding R. I. Martin as an assistant warden, and O. H. Milner of Camden, succeeding Ben Allen, former White County sheriff, as an assistant warden.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

DR. WATSON REELECTED PRESIDENT OF COLLEGE

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. June 26—Dr. J. B. Watson, who has been president of the Agricultural, Mechanical and Normal college for 13 years, was reelected at the annual meeting of the Board of Trustees of the college on Friday afternoon. President Watson extended a unanimous vote of appreciation and confidence by the members of the Board.

Members present were Commissioner of Education, Mr. Ralph B. Jones, Mr. F. M. Trotter, Attorney Clifton Wade, Rev. Fred G. Roebuck, Mr. H. I. Holderness, Mr. Aubrey Monk, and Mrs. Bertha Sanders.

18b-1941

Pittsburgh Courier Kansas City, Call
Pittsburgh, Pa. Kansas City, Mo.

ARKANSAS

LEGISLATOR GIVES PRESS TO COLLEGE MAR 1 1941

On Hoover's National Food Committee

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 27—Through the generosity of the Rev. David D. Turpeau, Sr., and his son, W. S. Turpeau, of Cincinnati, Ohio, Philander Smith College has received a complete printing press and equipment that will enable the college to start a course of vocational instruction in commercial printing.

Dr. Turpeau made his gift to the school in 1940, but through lack of funds it could not be placed in operation. When this was brought to his attention, he made a personal contribution in the amount necessary to get the printing classes started.

Dr. Turpeau is a member of the Ohio House of Representatives and superintendent of the Cincinnati District of the Methodist Church. His son is engaged in the printing business in the Ohio city.

Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tennessee

NEGROES MAY GET AID

Adkins To Hear Plans For Scholarships In Arkansas

LITTLE ROCK, Oct. 15.—Representing Governor Adkins, Education Commissioner Ralph B. Jones will confer here Thursday with state leaders in higher education relative to a proposal to provide scholarships for professional and postgraduate students.

The plan is to provide funds for negroes who have exhausted possibilities of state negro schools offering the bachelor degree and who want to study law, medicine or other professional and postgraduate courses. Presidents of the four colleges for negroes in Arkansas will attend.

MAR 21 1941



MAR 21 1941

PROFESSOR M. K. ALEXANDER, visiting professor of philosophy at the Arkansas A. M. and N. college, was recently elected to a place on the National Committee on Foods for the Small Democracies of which former President Herbert Hoover is chairman. The purpose of this committee is "to raise a voice on behalf of the peoples of Finland, Norway, Holland, Belgium, and Central Poland so that agreements may be made by the German and British Governments with a neutral organization (a) by which their domestic food supplies can be protected from the occupying armies; (b) by which supplemental supplies can be imported through the German and British blockades and protected; (c) to secure the efficient operation of such a neutral organization; to the end that the lives of millions of children can be saved from the inevitable famine and pestilence which confront them and that renewed hope may be given to them in the ideals of mankind.

Professor Alexander, a native of India, who has lectured in many parts of the country on India and her problems, will continue lectures this spring on behalf of food for the small democracies in an effort to promote understanding of the situation.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Social Science Teachers' Meet Set for Mar. 22

MAR 22 1941

PETERSBURG, Va. — More than twenty colleges are expected to be represented when the sixth annual conference of the Association of Social Science Teachers in Negro Colleges is held at Virginia State College, March 22.

The association was organized six years ago at Johnson C. Smith University under the leadership of Dean T. E. McKinney. Membership is limited to persons in the fields of history, government, economics and sociology.

According to Dr. Luther Porter Jackson, president of the association and professor of history at Virginia State College, speakers will include: MAR 22 1941

Exhibition Planned

Harry W. Roberts, Va. State College; Dr. R. G. Higgins, A. and T. College; Dr. Rayford Logan, Howard University; Charles Franklin, an associate of the Social Security Board, Washington; Dr. Henry McGuinn, Virginia Union University.

An exhibition of documents of historical significance will be on display in Johnston Memorial Library during the one-day conference. These documents include old manuscripts covering family histories, church records, factory employment records and manumission of slaves.

Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch
March 22, 1941

Negro Scientists To Meet Today

PETERSBURG—Some of the country's outstanding names in the field of social science will gather on the campus of Virginia State College when the sixth annual conference of the Association of Social Science Teachers in Negro Colleges convenes here today.

Most of the Negro colleges in the country hold membership in this organization and more than 20 colleges will be represented. Organized six years ago at Johnson C. Smith University under the leadership of Dean T. E. McKinney, membership in the association is limited to persons in the fields of history, government, economics and sociology.

According to Dr. Luther Porter Jackson, president of the association and professor of history at Virginia State College, the program calls for both morning and afternoon sessions with six persons scheduled to read papers in the several fields embraced by the association. After each paper is read, a discussion leader will lead the discussion from the floor.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

100 Delegates

From 5 States

At Meeting

MAR 29 1941

Social Science Teachers Hear Recommendations

PETERSBURG, Va.—The sixth annual conference of the Association of Social Science Teachers in Negro Colleges was held Saturday at Virginia State College, with an attendance of 100 delegates and visitors from schools in five states. Dr. Luther R. Jackson, head of the department of history at Virginia State College, presided at the sessions and addresses emphasizing the social consequences and anticipations relative to American defense preparations featured each session.

A report of the findings of the meeting was compiled by Dr. Charles H. Wesley of Howard University, Washington, and will be made available by publication at the Johnson C. Smith University, it was announced. These findings included a recommendation that efforts be made to improve the present status of the process of integrating Negroes in the national defense effort and that a study be made now of probable post war attitudes towards the darker peoples of the world.

ROLE OF COURT STUDIED

It was also recommended that plans for inclusion of the aged, the handicapped and unemployed in a better social security plan, which will also reach the domestic workers of the nation, be made a study by scientists. The role of the courts in breaking down the present bi-racial set-ups and trends received the careful attention of the group, and a recital of these efforts by several pressure groups was studied.

Following the recommendation of President Jackson that new subjects for the study of Negro history be utilized, instead of using the well known characters and situations which have been greatly overworked, the findings suggested that new fields in this subject be explored. MAR 29 1941

Speaking on the assigned subject: "The Negro In National Defense Programs," Dr. Rayford Logan, professor of history at Howard University, told the teachers that along with others, he had enlisted in the first World War "partly because of a conviction that a grateful nation would remove some of the racial inequalities, but he has yet to discover anyone who believes that Negroes will receive any post-war benefits from their services, even if the United States should send colored troops across or down the Pacific, or across or down the Atlantic."

GRATITUDE NOT ENOUGH

"The last war has convinced us that gratitude alone is not sufficient to solve the race problem," he stated.

Dr. Logan, who is head of the committee on participation of Negroes in National defense, urged that the records of his committee be deposited at Howard University as a guide for a new generation in the Third World War.

He accused the NAACP and the Urban League of being caught asleep at the switch in this war crisis, and that Hampton did not call a national defense conference until November, 1940, when one should have been called by the association and league in 1939. He

charged that the NAACP had spurned cooperation of his committee.

Dr. Logan pointed out that some gains had been made in the fight against discriminations in defense. Only Howard and Wilberforce universities had senior ROTC units from which reserve officers could be drawn, but that Tuskegee has now joined in the movement. About 10 percent of the army will be colored, he said, but that no progress had been made in breaking down the bars in the Marine Corps and the navy.

COMPLIMENTED PRESS

He complimented the Negro press for its militant stand against job discriminations and suggested that this cause could be prosecuted in South America by informing colored peoples there about this type of fascism which exists in America. MAR 29 1941

Harry W. Roberts, professor of sociology at Virginia State College, spoke on the "Effect of War On Our Free Institutions," and showed how the progress of war preparations react adversely on the freedom of action of these institutions.

Dr. Henry J. McGuinn, professor of sociology at Virginia Union University, Richmond, spoke on the "Role of the Courts in Bi-Racial Accommodation." Dr. Charles L. Franklin of the Social Security Board, Washington, gave an illuminating discussion of "Social Security Programs Under the Social Security Act."

OTHER PARTICIPANTS

Other participants in these discussions were A. Ogden Porter, professor of history at Hampton Institute; Dr. Clinton E. Knox, head of the department of history, Morgan College, Baltimore, Md.; J. W. Riley, professor of history at Virginia Union University; and John Hope Franklin, professor of history at St. Augustine's College, Raleigh, N. C.

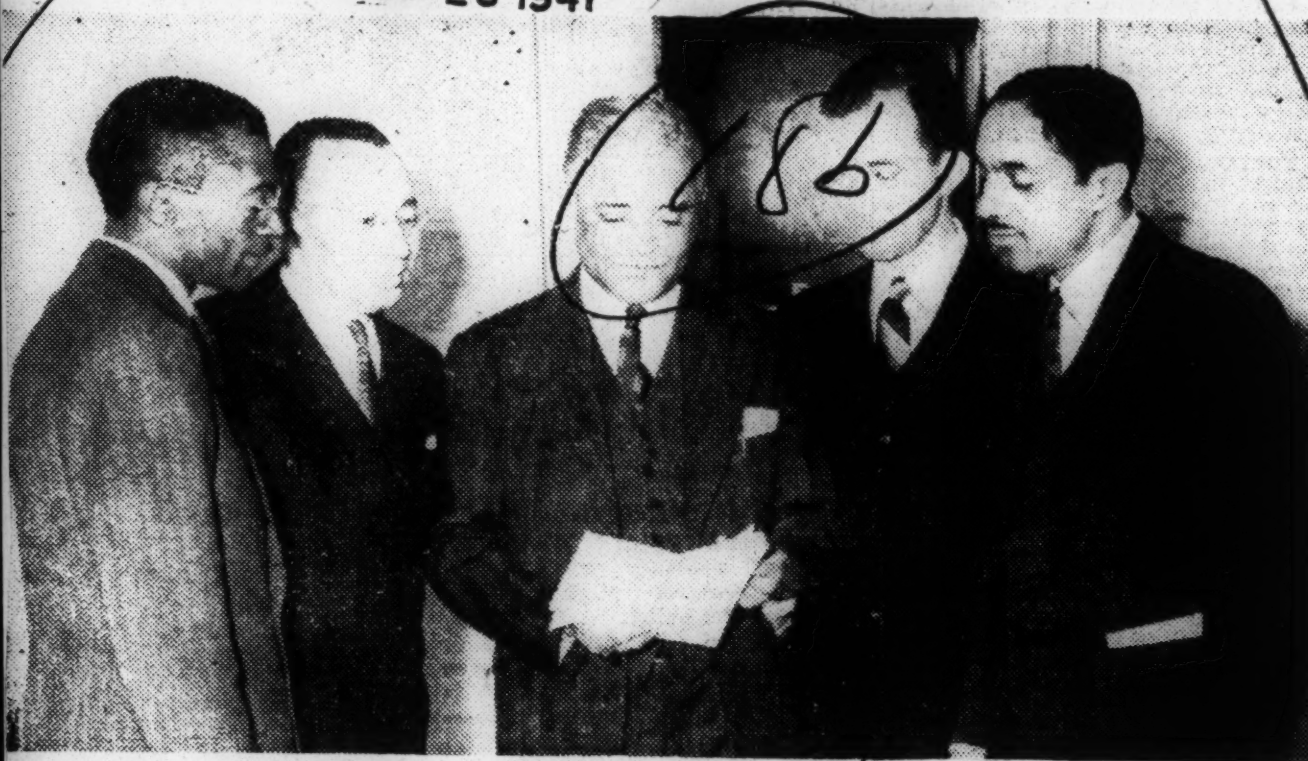
Dr. H. J. McGuinn was elected president of the association and the next meeting was scheduled for March, 1942 at Bluefield State Teachers College, Bluefield, W. Va.

Other officers were elected as follows: W. S. Savage of Lincoln University, Missouri, vice-president; James B. Browning, instructor in history at Miner Teachers College, Washington, secretary-treasurer, and W. F. Nowling of Bluefield State College, assistant secretary-treasurer.

An exhibit of valuable historical documents relating to the Negroes of America, mainly the collections of Dr. Jackson, were on display during the sessions, and received much favorable comment.

Leaders In Social Science Meet

MAR 29 1941



Leaders in the sixth annual conference of the Association of Social Science Teachers in Negro Colleges are shown with President Luther P. Jackson (center) when they met at Virginia State College Saturday. Others in the photo are: (left to right)—James B. Browning

of Miner Teachers College, Washington, secretary-treasurer; Dr. Rayford W. Logan of Howard University; Dr. Henry J. McGuinn, Virginia Union University, newly elected president; and Dr. Charles H. Wesley, Howard University, chairman of the advisory committee.

18b-1941

CALIFORNIA

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Zoologist Returns to U. S. After 5 Years in Orient

FEB 22 1941

LOS ANGELES, CAL. — Unscathed after 5 years in the battle-scarred Orient, Alfred M. Bland is back at the University of Southern California here, preparing for a doctorate degree in zoology.

"I'm glad to be here," is his comment, "Things seem a bit strange to me but it's good to be home again."

An alum. of U. S. C., Bland has spent some 7 years traveling in foreign countries, has visited Cuba, Hawaii, Mexico, China, Ja-

Alfred Bland

He reads and writes poetry, plays the violin, tennis and baseball. He is a prodigious reader and loves music.

His experiences of the last eight years sound like a story out of an adventure novel. In 1932 he went on a tour of foreign countries with the Philadelphia Royal Giants baseball team, making contacts during that tour with officials of universities in Japan and the Philippines.

The following year, after returning home, he was called to the Royal and Pontifical University of Santo Tomas under the Spanish Dominican Fathers where for 2 years he taught zoology and coached baseball.

Later, joining the faculty of the University of Philippines, he completed two scientific papers, "The Spiral Structure of the Chromosomes in Melicodes Tenobrosa Walker," an Acridid, and "The Spermatogenesis of the Citrus Locust." The latter is at present in the hands of Dr. Harrison, head of the U.S.C. zoology department.

The summer of 1936 found Bland at the Hekkaide Imperial University, Sappora, Japan, where he investigated the microscopical techniques of Drs. Makine and Oguma, world-renowned cutologists.

Bland feted Ralph Metcalf and other members of the All-

American track team when the latter visited Manila in 1935, also played baseball against Babe Ruth, Lou Gehrig, Jimmy Foxx and other American major league stars when they toured the Orient.

In 1937 he accompanied Dr. Van Name of New York University on the latter's field trips in search of Tunicates.

This lastnamed field of activity is Bland's preferred form, incidentally.

"The Philippines furnish a most fruitful field for biological study," he decalres, "due to the great variety and multiplicity of species. It is a never-to-be-forgotten experience to go on field trips where something new and exciting may happen at any moment."

A member of Alpha Phi fraternity, Bland is known among his intimates as "Molly," smilingly admits that this time he believes he will remain in the United States for a good while.

"After all," he says, "this is my own, my native land."



Chicago, Bee
Chicago, Illinois

Howard And Freedman's Ask Bigger Budgets

WASHINGTON.—(ANP)—The national budget figures in which the whole country is interested shows that Howard university asks for an increase of \$14,820 making its demands total \$790,180 for the year 1942, with Freedman's hospital asking an increase of \$174,378 making its total \$756,303 to run that institution during 1942.

These increases will take care of increased personnel at both institutions with Howard increasing its operating staff from 514 to 525 persons, or an addition of 11 persons, and Freedman's from 435 to 449 or an increase of 14 persons.

Other institutions in the district where Negroes are concerned asked for the following amounts for operations in 1942:

Recorder of deeds office, \$125,750; New senior high school (to cost \$900,000), \$400,000; National Training school for girls, \$47,910; Industrial home for colored children, \$77,893; Blue Plains home for aged, \$187,640.

MORDECAI JOHNSON CELEBRATES 15TH ANNIVERSARY AS HEAD

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Feb. 6

This year marks the fifteenth anniversary of the administration of Mordecai Wyatt Johnson, first Negro president of Howard university, it was announced this week by university officials.

Dr. Johnson's tenure in office has been longer than that of any predecessor, and the institution has developed and progressed under his leadership to the extent of becoming the "Capstone of Negro Education."

FEB 9 - 1941 Expansion of Plant

The expansion in the physical plant of the university under his administration is without parallel in the history of the institution. In scholarly achievement and academic attainment the university has made even greater strides under his guidance. Every school and college has been completely reorganized and placed in command of eminent scholars during the past fifteen years.

During this period more than 686 scholarly publications, including 82 books and monographs, 531 articles and papers, and 93 other creative contributions have been produced by the faculty.

In the first years of Dr. Johnson's administration, a new building for the College of Medicine, which in construction and equipment cost \$500,000, was completed and an effort to secure an endowment of \$500,000 for the College of Medicine was brought to a successful termination.

In addition to the completion of these projects, the Twenty-Year Plan—a new program of education and physical development—was adopted. This program was agreed upon by representatives of Congress, the Department of the Interior and the Rosenwald Fund.

The congressional appropriations were increased progressively from \$218,000 in the first year of the administration to \$1,760,000 in the fifth year. Over \$2,000,000 were

secured from private philanthropy in this period.

Value of New Buildings

In 1931, three dormitories for women, which formed the first unit of the Twenty-Year Plan and costing \$700,000 (appropriated by Congress) were completed and occupied. A new chemistry building costing \$626,300, a new classroom building costing \$461,200, a new library building costing \$1,120,811.58, a new heat plant, light and power plant costing \$555,577, and a new men's dormitory building costing \$646,200 were all completed and occupied during the years 1933-1940, with funds appropriated by Congress. Also, the underground mains of the university grounds were reconstructed.

FEB 9 - 1941 Achievements

The College of Dentistry was reorganized and placed upon a four-year basis, and approved by the dental authorities of New York state in 1930. The Law School was reorganized and placed on a full day schedule, and was approved by the American Bar Association and the American Association of Law Schools in 1933.

The School of Religion was placed on a graduate level and fully accredited by the American Association of Theological Schools in 1939. The College of Liberal Arts was placed on the approved list of the Association of American Universities in 1939. The Division of Social Work of the Graduate School was admitted to membership as a type one member in the American Association of Schools of Social Work in 1940.

The College of Pharmacy was accredited by the American Council on Pharmaceutical Education in 1940. The School of Religion moved into its new home in 1939, formerly the Carnegie Library building, and acquired an outstanding library collection of 39,000 volumes in 1940.

The enrollment in the Graduate School increased from 43 in 1926-27 to 407 in 1938-39. The

university teaching staff increased from 161 (81 full-time and 80 part-time) in 1928 to 244 (153 full-time and 91 part-time) in 1939.

The amount available for scholarships from all sources for students at Howard university in 1939-40 was \$55,646.77. In 1939-40 Howard university graduated 259 persons from 31 states, the District of Columbia and three foreign countries. The total number of graduates of Howard university is now 10,833. The total enrollment for the year 1939-40 was 2,338.

Increase in Salaries

Two years ago the salary floor was lifted for the entire rank of instructors. The average salary in this rank is now \$1,923 as compared with \$1,650 in 1926-27. The average salary of full-time teachers in the assistant professorial rank is now \$2,584 as compared with \$1,822 in 1926-27. In the associate professorial rank the average salary for full-time teachers for 1939-40 was \$3,304 as compared with \$2,243 in 1926-27. In the rank of full-time professor, exclusive of deans and administrative officers, the average salary is \$4,171 as compared with \$2,792 in 1926-27, including deans. By comparison with 1926-27, before the twenty-year program began, it will be seen that the improvement has been substantial.

**Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland**

Tool Engineering Next H. U. Course

BALTIMORE
Tool engineering, the second in a series of intensive national defense engineering training courses which Howard University plans to offer under the direction of the U.S. Office of Education, will get under way February 14.

The course in tool engineering will cover a period approximating eighteen weeks and will be given in the evening, Monday to Saturday, inclusive.

All costs of instruction will be

borne by the government, but students must bear their own living expense costs, as well as the cost of drawing instruments, books, etc., which may be required for the course.

Tool Designing Taught

The purpose of the course is to provide training in the design of jigs, dies, fixtures, special tools and special machines.

Requirements for admission to tool engineering are three years of an engineering school course of study or its equivalent in training and experience. High

Instruction in engineering defense training courses at Howard University is given by members of the university faculty and government experts.

The defense courses in no way interfere with the conduct of the school's regular four-year degree programs in civil, electrical and mechanical engineering and architecture.

U.S. FEB 15 1941

Offers Civil Service Hopes
In addition to meeting certain critical needs in the defense industries, consideration can be

Chicago, Bee
Chicago, Illinois

Howard And Freedman's Ask Bigger Budgets for 1941

WASHINGTON.—(AP)—The national budget figures in which the whole country is interested shows that Howard university asks for an increase of \$14,828 making its demands total \$790,180 for the year 1942, with Freedman's hospital asking an increase of \$174,378 making its total \$756,303 to run that institution during 1942.

These increases will take care of increased personnel at both institutions with Howard increasing its operating staff from 514 to 525 persons, or an addition of 11 persons, and Freedman's from 435 to 449 or an increase of 14 persons.

Other institutions in the district where Negroes are concerned asked for the following amounts for operations in 1942:

Recorder of deeds office, \$125,750; New senior high school (to cost \$900,000), \$400,000; National Training school for girls, \$47,910; Industrial home for colored children, \$77,893; Blue Plains home for aged, \$187,640.

MORDECAI JOHNSON CELEBRATES 15TH ANNIVERSARY AS HEAD

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Feb. 6 in this period.

—This year marks the fifteenth anniversary of the administration of Mordecai Wyatt Johnson, first president of Howard university, it was announced this week by university officials.

Dr. Johnson's tenure in office has been longer than that of any predecessor, and the institution has developed and progressed under his leadership to the extent of becoming the "Capstone of Negro Education."

The expansion in the physical plant of the university under his administration is without parallel in the history of the institution. In scholarly achievement and academic attainment the university has made even greater strides under his guidance. Every school and college has been completely reorganized and placed in command of eminent scholars during the past fifteen years.

During this period more than 686 scholarly publications, including 62 books and monographs, 531 articles and papers, and 93 other creative contributions have been produced by the faculty. In the first years of Dr. Johnson's administration, a new building for the College of Medicine, Association of Theological Schools which in construction and equipment cost \$500,000, was completed and an effort to secure an endowment of \$500,000 for the College of Medicine was brought to a successful termination.

In addition to the completion of these projects, the Twenty-Year Plan—a new program of education and physical development—was adopted. This program was agreed upon by representatives of Congress, the Department of the Interior and the Rosenwald movement.

The congressional appropriations building, and acquired an out-of-the-way home in 1939, will get under way February 14, 1940. The School of Religion of the Interior and the Rosenwald movement.

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secured from private philanthropy

Value of New Buildings

In 1931, three dormitories for Negro president of Howard university, it was announced this week by university officials.

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university teaching staff increased from 161 (81 full-time and 80 part-time) in 1928 to 244 (153 full-time and 91 part-time) in 1939.

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The School of Law Schools in 1933. The School of Religion was placed on a graduate level and the College of Dentistry was reorganized and placed upon a four-year basis, and approved by the dental authorities of New York state in 1930. The Law School was reorganized and placed upon a full day schedule, and was approved by the American Bar Association and the American Association of Law Schools in 1933.

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Tool Designing Taught

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Offers Civil Service Hopes

In addition to meeting certain critical needs in the defense industries, consideration can be

instruction in engineering defense training courses at Howard University is given by members of the university faculty and government experts.

The defense courses in no way interfere with the conduct of the school's regular four-year degree programs in civil, electrical and mechanical engineering and architecture.

The course is related to, and would be of value in, positions of tool and gauge designers, tool-makers, machinists and design-draftsmen.

FEB 15 1941
U.S. Employment Service

MAR 8 1941



HOWARD GETS HISTORICAL TABLE—One of the features of the seventy-fourth anniversary Charter Day exercises held at Howard University Saturday, March 1, was the presentation to the University of the table on which the charter was signed.

The presentation was made by Dr. Dorothy Boulding-Ferebee (right), national president of the Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, who is shown congratulating Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson on his fifteenth anniversary as president of Howard University. **MAR 8 1941**

Others shown in the picture include: seated, left to right, P. B. Young, editor of the Journal and Guide, Norfolk; Dr. Jacob Billikopf, of Philadelphia, Howard Trustee, and Dr. Henry A. Myers, of Cornell University.



MAR 8 1941

FEDERAL OFFICIAL PRAISES PRESIDENT—Paul V. McNutt, left, administrator of the Federal Security Agency, paid a tribute to Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, right, in observance of fifteen years of service as president of Howard University Saturday at the annual banquet held in commemoration of the seventy-fourth anniversary of the founding of the school. McNutt said the eight-million-dollar plant will stand as a monument to Dr. Johnson's energy in promoting the physical equipment of Howard University.

Dr. Johnson is shown examining an album covering his administration at Howard which was presented to him at the charter day exercises.

Charlotte, N. C. Observer

April 20, 1941

NOTED NEGRO TO SPEAK HERE

Dr. M. W. Johnson, President
of Howard University, to
Be Heard at Smith.

Dr. Mordecai Wyatt Johnson, president of Howard university at Washington, D. C., high-ranking Negro educator and lecturer, will give an address here at Johnson C. Smith university in Biddle Memorial hall at 8 o'clock Thursday, May 1.

His appearance is being sponsored by the university's lyceum committee.

Since 1926 when he was chosen the first Negro president of Howard he has achieved high recognition. The Spingarn medal was awarded him in 1929 for successful university administration and for obtaining legislation by which the institution became a responsibility of the Federal government.

The educator has spoken twice at the University of North Carolina on progress of the Institute of Human Relations and also at Chicago's Palmer house at the Human Relations institute recently. 11

18b-1941
Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Elmer Simms Campbell Is Heard By Howard Studes

APR 7 - 1941

WASHINGTON, D. C. (SNS)—As an artist, E. Simms Campbell creator of the nationally syndicated cartoon "Cuties" and the gorgeous harem beauties in Esquire Magazine, was a failure until he became a successful railroad dining car waiter.

APR 7 - 1941

Before a capacity audience in Andrew Rankin Memorial Chapel at Howard University Friday night, the successful young commercial artist said his work was shallow until he learned from his fellow waiters "how close man can be to his fellow man."

"After this discovery," he said, "my character began to develop and I started to paint and draw people and things as they really looked."

SELDOM USES MODELS

His audience of approximately eight hundred persons could hardly wait for Campbell to finish his lecture before they started shooting questions to learn where he finds the lovely feminine models he draws. The audience wanted to know does such enticing creatures really exist.

APR 7 - 1941

"Oh, no, of course not," laughed Campbell. "I've been so busy I haven't even been able to work with a model for a year."

Says Being A Negro Really Helped Him

"The girls I draw are composites of seven or eight models. One girl may have beautiful hair, another beautiful hands, another a pretty smile, another a perfect figure and so forth."

APR 7 - 1941

"When I have time to work with models I sketch piles of drawings of them in every wind of pose. I sketch for about two weeks. Then when I get down to serious work I copy what I need from this mass of working drawings."

ALL MODELS COLORED

The audience demanded to know whether Campbell's models are white or colored.

"All of them have been Negroes," he said and laughingly added:

"If the forms are drawn bad it would not matter whether the model was white or colored. As it is now, when it comes to coloring the figures I just don't mix sepia with my paint."

The 35-year-old cartoonist has been a member of the art staff of Esquire Magazine for more than eight years, said he chose cartooning over the fine arts because "I like jokes and it's difficult to put a joke into an oil painting."

Campbell works from fourteen to sixteen hours a day and turns out an average of from thirty to forty drawings a week.

He has won numerous prizes for his art work, among which were the Pulitzer newspaper cartoon prize in St. Louis, and first prize in a national cartoon competition sponsored by William Randolph Hearst.

APR 7 - 1941

SWING ENTHUSIAST

The artist particularly likes the swing music of Cab Calloway and Jimmy Lunceford, and hobbies away his leisure time making photographic studies.

The magazines he has contributed to over a period of years include Cosmopolitan, The Saturday Evening Post, Red Book, Judge, Esquire, Colliers and Life, before the latter became a photo magazine.

Contrary to the popular belief, Campbell says being a Negro has helped him become a successful commercial artist, mainly because it was easy for advertising executives to remember him.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

Tenure For Teachers At Howard U. Changed By Board Of Trustees

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The Board of Trustees of Howard University at its semi-annual meeting held at the university on Tuesday, adopted far reaching policy provisions with respect to the tenure of teachers, according to an announcement this week by Dr. James M. Nabrit, Jr., Secretary of the University.

Prominent among the provisions was one providing that any teacher who has served Howard University for a period exceeding five years shall enjoy indefinite tenure.

NOV 8 1941

The Board announced the appointment of Dr. Charles Richard Drew as head of the Department of Surgery and professor of Surgery, and the promotion of Dr. James Richard Laurey to associate professor of Thoracic Surgery.

Leave of absence was granted to Professor George M. Johnson, of the School of Law, to accept an appointment as assistant executive committee on Fair Employment Practices.

NOV 8 1941

The secretary also revealed that Attorney Wendell McConnell, of Washington, D. C., has been appointed as part time instructor in the Law School.

D. C.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dr. Lawlah Accepts Howard 'U' Deanship

APR 26 1941

CHICAGO, Ill., April 24 — Dr. John W. Lawlah, medical director of Provident hospital, has accepted his appointment as dean of the Howard University Medical School, effective July 1. He was notified last week of his selection by the Trustee Board to succeed the late Dr. Numa P. G. Adams, who died in August, 1940.

Dr. Lawlah is a native of Bessemer, Ala., and completed his undergraduate work at Morehouse College where he graduated in 1925 as the second ranking student in his class. He taught on the faculty of Morehouse before entering medical school.

APR 26 1941

Upon the completion of two years in the medical school at the University of Wisconsin from which he received the master of science degree, Dr. Lawlah enrolled at Rush Medical College, which graduated him with the doctor of medicine degree. Under a Rosenwald Fellowship, he later took graduate work at the University of Chicago which has since honored him by appointment as special assistant in roentgenology at Billings Hospital.

Dr. Lawlah holds membership in Sigma Sigma, medical fraternity of the University of Wisconsin, for excellence during the first two years of medicine; membership in Alpha Omega Alpha at Rush Medical College, for excellence in clinical medicine; and membership in Sigma Xi at the University of Chicago, an honorary scientific fraternity whose membership is based on proved ability for outstanding research in scientific fields.

The new dean holds licenses under the National Board of Medical Examiners entitling him to practice in 40 states and in Illinois. He is the author of several scientific discourses in his specialized fields of work, which have appeared in the country's foremost medical journals.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

HOWARD U. PROFESSOR FINDS "SCURVY" CURE

APR 26 1941

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 24 —

HOWARD MEDICAL DEAN... AT 36

APR 26 1941



APR 26 1941

Dr. John W. Lawlah, medical director of Chicago's famous Provident hospital, late last week accepted the post of dean of the Medical College at Howard university. The position . . . highest in the country for a medical man . . . takes on added importance when it is realized the new dean is but 36 years old. He passed through Pittsburgh, en route to Chicago from Washington, and while here, notified The Courier of his acceptance. The picture shows Dr. Lawlah at his desk at Provident.—Adams Photo.

Washington Post
Washington, D; C.

Howard U. Group Presents Kerr in Benefit Piano Recital

MAY 4 1941

Howard University faculty wives present Thomas H. Kerr in a piano recital Friday night in Andrew Rankin Memorial Chapel for the benefit of the scholarship fund. Program of compositions by Corelli, Kammel, Bach, Chopin, Gebhard, Whithorne, Griffes, Kerr and Chasins.

Appearing as an artist on the campus where he had once been a student, Thomas H. Kerr gave a piano recital Friday evening in Andrew Rankin Chapel.



BROWN

of Howard University, the occasion being a benefit for the scholarship fund, sponsored by the wives of faculty members. This was his second visit to Washington this season from Knoxville College, where he is a professor of piano and organ, and it afforded a better opportunity to appraise his ability, in a program entirely his own.

MAY 4 1941

That program deserves commendation for the balanced manner of its arrangement, the materials being a group of olden contemporaries: Bach, Corelli and Kammel; a Chopin group and two groups of pieces by American composers, including himself. Moreover, he paid more attention to native music than any other pianist has done here for a long time, and there should be some kind of medal for such a service.

Mr. Kerr is, a capable executive, equipped with technical facility in both fleetness and dynamics, and is well on his way as an expressive interpreter. On the poetic side he is as yet restrained by too much uniformity of style, and he needs to concentrate on two methods of subtlety; variation in touch and tone-coloring with the pedals. He already has the faculty of holding one's interest, and he can increase this application to the delicacies of his art.

MAY 4 1941

He began with Godovski's arrangement of a pastorella by Corelli, which was followed by a gigue by Kammel, Mary Howe's transcription of Bach's chorale-prelude, "Sheep May Safely Graze," and Liszt's transcription of the G minor fantasia and fugue. The last was given a performance both sturdy and brilliant.

His Chopin group was well selected, containing the B major nocturne from Opus 32, the harmonically haunting A minor mazurek from Opus 17, the F minor prelude, the A minor waltz, the G flat impromptu, the C minor etude from Opus 10 and the F minor ballade.

American composers represented were Heinrich Gebhard ("Voices in the Valley"), Emerson Whithorne ("Pell Street"), Charles Griffes ("The White Peacock" and the scherzo from "Fantasy Pieces"), and Abram Chasins (a fantasia on the polka from Weinberger's "Svanda Dudak"). On his own behalf, Mr. Kerr played a burlesque, "Adventure With an Emancipated Puppet," an improvisation, "Berceuse a la mode Saccharine," and "Retreat of the Lame Tin Soldier." In these he showed imagination and wit, as well as familiarity with certain modern idioms.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

H. U. OFFERS NEW COURSES IN DENTISTRY

MAY 4 1941

WASHINGTON, D. C.—During the summer school session at Howard university the College of Dentistry will give postgraduate courses in eight subjects, it was announced this week by Dr. Russell A. Dixon, dean of the school. Courses in Operative Dentistry, Periodontia, Radiology, Oral Surgery, Surgical Anatomy, Orthodontics, Pedodontia and Root Canal Therapy will be given from July 7 to August 8.

Dr. Dixon, in emphasizing the importance of taking postgraduate courses in dentistry, said:

"During the past decade, profound changes have taken place in dental science and art. Postgraduate training furnishes the best means of keeping the practitioner in touch with the latest developments."

MAY 4 - 1941
"Moreover, in the current world

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Howard U. Has Both Races In Summer School

Defense Courses Attract,
Special Lecture Series
On Program

WASHINGTON, D. C.—More than 640 students, the largest summer school enrollment in the 14-year history of the Howard University summer school, are now attending classes at the university, it was announced this week by administrative officials.

Of the number, 550 students are taking regular summer school courses, and 290 are enrolled in national defense classes sponsored by the School of Architecture and Engineering under the direction of the U. S. Office of Education.

DEFENSE CONFERENCE

According to Dr. Joseph St. Clair Price, director of the summer school, a three-day conference on "Negro Youth and the National Defense" is scheduled to be held at the university for the purpose of considering the role of the school and related social agencies in defense and national welfare.

One of the highlights of the regular summer school session is a series of lectures on "The Negro in the Contemporary Social Order" now being held in an effort to define the social, political and economic problems and status of the Negro in the contemporary world, with special emphasis upon the Negro in the western hemisphere. The lecturers for the course are Professors Sterling Brown, Ralph J. Bunche, E. Franklin Frazier, William H. Hastie and Abraham L. Harris.

WHITE STUDENTS ATTEND

L. K. Downing, dean of the School of Architecture and Engineering, who is director of all national defense courses at the university, announced this week that although the regular summer school session will come to a close on August 8, the national defense courses will not be completed until September 30. Approximately fifty per cent of the 290 students taking the defense courses are white.

Other activities of the summer school include a dance recital by Miss Ada Fisher and her dance group on Friday, July 25; the annual summer school picnic to Fort Dupont on Saturday, July 25; the annual summer ride down the Potomac River on August 2.

—A Colored Judge—

Explosives To Be Given Study

MAR 7 - 1941

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(SNS)—Dr. R. Percy Barnes, professor of chemistry at Howard University, has been selected by the Committee on Engineering Defense Training, of the U. S. Office of Education, as one of sixteen instructors in chemistry representing engineering schools, to study under Dr. Fred Olsen, expert in the field of explosives.

The class began at Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri, on March 3, and will last three weeks. This special course in powder and explosives is being taken by Dr. Barnes in preparation for a course in "The Chemistry of Powder and Explosives" to be offered soon at Howard University as part of the National Defense program sponsored by the U. S. Office of Education.

PHI BETA KAPPA MAN

Dr. Barnes is a graduate of Amherst College, and earned his Ph. D. degree at Harvard University. He is a member of Phi Beta Kappa Honorary Society.

Fourteen scientific papers written by Dr. Barnes have been published in the Journal of the American Chemical Society, and he has two papers in preparation for the Organic Synthesis. He has served on the Howard University faculty during the past nineteen years and holds the U. S. Civil Service rating as Inspector of Powder and Explosives.

MAR 7 - 1941

The special intensive short engineering courses offered by the Howard University School of Engineering, as a part of the National Defense program, are conducted by faculty members and government experts. According to an announcement this week by L. K. Downing, dean of the School of Architecture and Engineering, these courses do not interfere with the University's regular four year courses in Civil, Electrical and Mechanical Engineering and Architecture.

Globe and
Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

Paul V. McNutt Stresses the Negroes' Record of Loyalty at Howard University Charter Day Exercises

MAR 14 1941

Washington, D. C.—Federal Security Administrator Paul V. McNutt told a Charter Day audience at Howard University Saturday night that if Hitler expects a "fifth column" in this Nation, he will have very few Negro converts.

"I know of no Negro who has ever sabotaged American war industry. I know of no Negro who was ever court-martialed for treachery or treason," declared McNutt before six hundred persons at the Charter Day banquet, held in commemoration of the seventy-fourth anniversary of the founding of the university.

Praises Negro Troops

McNutt, in emphasizing the fact that Negro troops have given a good account of themselves in each war, declared, "Ever since Crispus Attucks fell by the side of his white friends on Boston Commons shedding the first blood in the struggle for independence, Negroes have gone along with white people from victory to victory."

MAR 14 1941

The Federal Security Administrator stated that the National Youth Administration is leading the way to a new emancipation of Negro youth from the despair of denied opportunities for education, guidance, employment and recreation, and that he, as administrator, intends to see

that the "no discrimination" proviso is lived up to as far as it is humanly possible.

In speaking of the role of Howard University in a democracy, the theme of the Charter Day exercises, McNutt said:

"Howard University is in a peculiarly important position with respect to the future leaders of the Negro race. This is a genuinely national university, and here is to be found the most completely rounded offering of training. You have the only Negro law school; one of two accredited medical schools; schools of engineering, dentistry and religion; departments of music and education; a magnificent library; and other departments usually found in colleges.

"Here a student can come and get acquainted with almost any phase of our culture in which he is interested. This well-rounded, well-built, and well-staffed university is a symbol of the national concern with an intelligent Negro leadership."

MAR 14 1941

Tribute to Dr. Johnson

A special feature of the celebration was a tribute to Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson by members of the Board of Trustees, Faculty and Student Body, in recognition of fifteen years of service as President of the University.

In paying tribute to Dr. Johnson, the Federal Security Administrator declared:

"This eight million-dollar plant will long stand as a monument to his energy in promoting the physical equipment of the institution, but the real and everlasting results of his leadership will flow from the lives of the thousands of men and women who have passed through these halls and taken up positions of trust in the widespread communities of this country.

"His influence has also been appreciated by the country at large which has benefited by his counsel in movements of national scope and great importance. I heartily join you in paying tribute to Dr. Johnson as a genuine leader."

MAR 14 1941

McNutt told the Charter Day audience that he is working for equal job opportunities for Negroes in the defense program.

"Going back to 1929 as the last period of full employment, most Negroes had jobs at that time, but they were among the last to come into indus-

try, and they were mostly in unskilled labor.

"We hope to do better this time," he stated. "With the superior facilities of the educational agencies of the (United States) Employment Service, we should do better."

Dr. Garvin Speaks

Dr. Charles H. Garvin, a member of the Board of Trustees, delivered the morning assembly address on "The Negro Doctor, Past and Present." Dr. Garvin, a member of the Class of 1911, is president of the Cleveland Library Board, Assistant Surgeon in Urology at Lakeside Hospital, Cleveland, Ohio and Clinical Instructor in Genito-Urinary Surgery at the Western Reserve University School of Medicine.

Presents Historic Table

At the morning exercises, Dr. Dorothy Boulding-Ferebee, National President of Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, presented to the University, in behalf of the sorority, the table on which the deed of Howard University was signed.

The invocation was rendered by the Rev. William S. Nelson, Dean of the School of Religion. Other participants in the morning assembly program were: Miss Elaine Brazier and James Lightfoot, of the Class of '42; Mrs. T. G. Nutter, and the University Choir with Miss Ruth Logan as soloist.

MAR 14 1941

Dr. C. Herbert Marshall, Jr., a member of the Class of 1921, and Chairman of the Charter Day Committee, presided at the banquet.

T. L. Hungate, chairman of the Board of Trustees, presided at the special testimonial service in honor of Dr. Johnson.

Other speakers and participants in the program were Harold Delaney, president of the Class of '41; Dr. Charles H. Wesley, Dean of the Graduate School; William T. Andrews, attorney; Dr. Channing H. Tobias, a member of the Board of Trustees, and James M. Nabrit, Secretary of the University.

Dr. Johnson outlined the role Howard University will play in the future of the Negro race in his response to the tribute paid him by representatives of the student body, faculty and Board of Trustees.

Presidents of Howard

Presidents of Howard University since it was founded seventy-four years ago have been as follows: The Rev. Charles B. Baynton, 1867; General O. O. Howard, founder of the university, 1868-1873; The Rev. Ed-

ward P. Smith, 1874-1876; The Rev. W. W. Patton, 1876-1889; the Rev. J. E. Rankin, 1889-1903; The Rev. Jeunis S. Hamlin, 1903-1906; The Rev. W. P. Thirkield, 1906-1912; The Rev. S. M. Newman, 1912-1918. Dr. J. S. Durkee, 1918-1926 and Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, 1926 to date.

Tribune

Philadelphia, Pa. Howard Debating Team Wins Radio Decision

APR 10 1941

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Howard University debating team highlighted an eight-day eastern tour by winning a radio audience decision over Columbia University; it was announced this week.

During the trip the group engaged a forensic competition with Bucknell, Lincoln, Columbia, Harvard and New York universities.

Washington Post Washington, D. C.

Suit Against

Howard U.

Lost on Appeal

DEC 3 1941

A five-year fight to obtain about \$20,000 in back compensation from Howard University today ended in defeat for Albert I. Cassell, one-time architect and superintendent of buildings and grounds for the institution, when the United States Court of Appeals ordered his complaint dismissed.

The appellate decision, written by Chief Justice D. Lawrence Groner, reversed a District Court judgment which had awarded Cassell \$19,687.50. He had claimed that the money was due him for work in managing Howard's "university extension plan" for three and a half years, from July, 1929, to January 1933.

DEC 3 1941

The appellate tribunal upheld contentions of the university that Cassell's suit was filed more than three years after his extension work ceased, and was thus invalid under the statute of limitations. The court also affirmed that these services were part of Cassell's regular duties with the university and did not entitle him to extra compensation. He has been employed by the school in various capacities since 1920.

In other actions, the Court of Ap-

peals upheld a District Court decision discharging a writ of habeas corpus brought for James Curtis, now serving a prison term for robbery. Curtis was convicted in 1936, cut out to withhold certain witnesses from shop truck while walking in a store corridor. The court held being granted a new trial, and in jail. The appellate body also affirmed that the evidence was sufficient to justify a finding that the store had suffered damage judgment in favor of negligence caused the injury.

Explosives To Be Given Study

MAR 7 - 1941

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(SNS)—Dr. Percy Barnes, professor of chemistry at Howard University, has been selected by the Committee on Engineering Defense Training, of the U. S. Office of Education, as one of sixteen instructors in chemistry representing engineering schools, to study under Dr. Fred Olsen, expert in the field of explosives.

The class began at Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri, on March 3, and will last three weeks. This special course in powder and explosives is being taken by Dr. Barnes in preparation for a course in "The Chemistry of Powder and Explosives" to be offered soon at Howard University as part of the National Defense program sponsored by the U. S. Office of Education.

PHI BETA KAPPA MAN

Dr. Barnes is a graduate of Amherst College and earned his Ph.D. degree at Harvard University. He is a member of Phi Beta Kappa Honorary Society.

Fourteen scientific papers written by Dr. Barnes have been published in the Journal of the American Chemical Society, and he has two papers in preparation for the Organic Synthesis. He has served on the Howard University faculty during the past nineteen years and holds the U. S. Civil Service rating as Inspector of Powder and Explosives.

MAR 7 - 1941

The special intensive short engineering courses offered by the Howard University School of Engineering, as a part of the National Defense program, are conducted by faculty members and government experts. According to an announcement this week by L. K. Downing, dean of the School of Architecture and Engineering, these courses do not interfere with the University's regular four-year courses in Civil, Electrical and Mechanical Engineering and Architecture.

Independent Globe and Nashville, Tenn. Paul V. McNutt

Stresses the Negroes
Record of Loyalty at
Howard University
Charter Day
Exercises
MAR 1 4 1941

Washington, D. C.—(Federal Security Administrator Paul V. McNutt told a Charter Day audience at Howard University Saturday night that if Hitler expects a "fifth column" in this Nation, he will have very few Negro converts.

"I know of no Negro who has ever sabotaged American war industry. I know of no Negro who was ever court-martialed for treachery or treason," declared McNutt before six hundred persons at the Charter Day banquet, held in commemoration of the seventy-fourth anniversary of the founding of the university.

Praises Negro Troops

McNutt, in emphasizing the fact that Negro troops have given a good account of themselves in each war, declared "Ever since Crispin's Artillery, as a part of the National Defense program, are conducted by faculty members and government experts. According to an announcement this week by L. K. Downing, dean of the School of Architecture and Engineering, these courses do not interfere with the University's regular four-year courses in Civil, Electrical and Mechanical Engineering and Architecture."

MAR 1 4 1941

The Federal Security Administrator stated that the National Youth Administration is leading the way to a new emancipation of Negro youth from the despair of denied opportunities for education, guidance, employment and recreation, and that he, as administrator, intends to see

that the "no discrimination" proviso is lived up to as far as it is humanly possible.

In speaking of the role of Howard University in a democracy, the theme of the Charter Day exercises, McNutt said:

"Howard University is in a peculiarly important position with respect to the future leaders of the Negro race. This is a genuinely national university, and here is to be found the most completely rounded offering of training. You have the only Negro law school; one of two accredited medical schools; schools of engineering, dentistry and religion; departments of music and education; a magnificent library; and other departments usually found in colleges.

"Here a student can come and get acquainted with almost any phase of our culture in which he is interested. This well-rounded, well-built, and well-staffed university is a symbol of the national concern with an intelligent Negro leadership."

MAR 1 4 1941

A special feature of the celebration was a tribute to Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson by members of the Board of Trustees, Faculty and Student Body, in recognition of fifteen years of service as President of the University.

In paying tribute to Dr. Johnson, the Federal Security Administrator declared:

"This eight million-dollar plant will long stand as a monument to his energy in promoting the physical equipment of the institution, but the real and everlasting results of his leadership will flow from the lives of the thousands of men and women who have passed through these halls and taken up positions of trust in the widespread communities of this country.

"His influence has also been appreciated by the country at large which has benefited by his counsel in movements of national scope and great importance. I heartily join you in paying tribute to Dr. Johnson as a genuine leader."

MAR 1 4 1941

McNutt told the Charter Day audience that he is working for equal job opportunities for Negroes in the defense program.

Dr. Charles H. Garvin, a member of the Board of Trustees, delivered the morning assembly address on "The Negro Doctor, Past and Present." Dr. Garvin, a member of the Class of 1911, is president of the Cleveland Library Board, Assistant Surgeon in Urology at Lakeside Hospital, Cleveland, Ohio and Clinical Instructor in Genito-Urinary and Surgery at the Western Reserve University School of Medicine.

Dr. Garvin Speaks

At the morning exercises, Dorothy Boulding-Ferebee, National President of Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, presented to the University, in behalf of the sorority, the table on which the deed of Howard University was signed.

The invocation was rendered by the Rev. William S. Nelson, Dean of the School of Religion. Other participants in the morning assembly were: Miss Elaine Brazier and James Lightfoot, of the Class of '42; Mrs. T. G. Nutter, of the University Choir with Miss Logan as soloist.

Dr. C. Herbert Marshall, Jr., a member of the Class of 1921, and time architect and superintendent of the Charter Day Commemorative Committee, presided at the banquet.

T. L. Hungate, chairman of the Board of Trustees, presided at the special testimonial service in honor of Dr. Johnson.

Other speakers and participants in the program were Harold Delaney, president of the Class of '41; Dr. Charles H. Wesley, Dean of the Graduate School; William T. Andrews, attorney; Dr. Channing Tobias, a member of the Board of Trustees, and James M. Nabrit, Secretary of the University.

Dr. Johnson outlined the role Howard University will play in the future Negro race in his response to the tribute paid him by representatives of the student body, faculty and Board of Trustees.

Equal Opportunities

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Howard Debating Team Beats Columbia



MAR 29 1941
The Howard University debating team, which highlighted an eight-day eastern tour by winning a radio audience decision over Columbia University, is composed of (left to right) James T. Wright, Robert Omohundra and William T. Patrick, Jr. Foch Dashiell, another member of the team who made the tour, was not present when the photo was taken.

H. U. Debaters Win Radio Decision Over Columbia U.

MAR 29 1941
The Howard University debating team highlighted an eight day eastern tour by winning a radio audience decision over Columbia University, it was announced this week.

During the trip the group engaged in forensic competition with Bucknell, Lincoln, Columbia, Harvard and New York universities. All of the engagements, with the exception of Columbia, were non-decision debates.

Three questions were argued, and the Howard team took the

negative in each. Against Lincoln the question was: "Resolved: That the Nations of the Western Hemisphere Should Form a Permanent World Union".

"A Union with the British Commonwealth" was the topic of the discussion at N. Y. U., Harvard and Bucknell universities. The Columbia team selected the affirmative in the question "Resolved: That Religious Education Should Be Extended in Our Public Schools."

MAR 29 1941
Four Men on Team
The four men who made the tour were James T. Wright, Foch Dashiell, Robert Omohundra and

William T. Patrick, Jr.

On March 16, Patrick and Wright engaged in a debate with West Virginia State College in Detroit, Mich., before an audience of 800 persons at the Y.M.C.A., and won the decision. The event marked the first time a debate between two Negro schools has been held in Detroit.

The team met Lincoln University at Howard, Monday night, in a non-decision debate on "Resolved: That the United States Form an Immediate Alliance with English Speaking Nations."

A team from Harvard University will engage the Howard team at the latter institution on April 2. Miss Catherine Swanson, president of the Howard Debating Society, will lead a women's team on a southern tour in the near future. The team is coached by Dr. John Lovell, Jr. of the English Department.

Death Claims Dr. George Bell, Howard Trustee

APR 5 - 1941

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Dr. George E. Bell, alumni trustee of Howard University and well known New Jersey physician died at his home in Montclair, N. J., Monday morning at nine o'clock, according to an announcement by Dr. Mordecai Johnson, president of Howard University.

Funeral services were scheduled to be held in Montclair on Wednesday afternoon, and in Rankin Memorial Chapel on the university campus at one o'clock Thursday of this week.

APR 5 - 1941
Dr. Bell, who was 56 years of age, was born in Lawrenceburg, Ky., the son of Levi and Mrs. Emma Davis Bell. He was educated in the Lawrenceburg public schools and graduated from the Central High School in Louisville in 1912. He received his M.D. degree from Howard University in 1920 and interned at Freedmen's Hospital in 1920-21. He began his practice in Montclair in 1922.

Dr. Bell was secretary of the North Jersey Medical Society, treasurer of the Howard Alumni Club of North Jersey, a member of the National Medical Association, Omega Psi Phi and Chi Delta Mu Fraternities, and Essex County Medical Society. He was also connected with the Masons, Elks, and Odd Fellows lodges.

Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

HOWARD COEDS PICKET DEAN FOR PRIVILEGES

Women Says Rules In Dormitories Are Too Stringent

Scores of women conned back dresses, Tuesday morning at Howard University and marched with picket signs in front of Dean of Women Susie A. Elliot's office protesting alleged conditions

in the women's dormitories.

The women feel that the rules and regulations for women in the dormitories are too stringent. One sign carried by a marcher posed this question: "Mommy Trus'ses Me! Why Can't Deanie??"

Several men students were also seen here and there in the line, lending moral support to the demonstration.

MAY 24 1941
A letter sent to Dean Elliot by the women-in-residence at the university and dated May 18 follows:

"On several occasions students, individually and collectively, have approached you with problems which seemed important to them and have received no satisfaction from you.

"In view of the dissention prevalent in the student body, we find it imperative to submit to you a list of grievances compiled and agreed upon by the women students in the dormitories."

The list of grievances follow:

1. Students are placed on restrictions for a breach of the "spirit of the law."

2. Students are placed on restrictions because of unconfirmed reports.

3. There is no definite written set of rules that will set a definite, specific punishment for any breach of dormitory regulations.

MAY 24 1941
4. Week-end permits are issued; however, girls are still under the arbitrary rules of the Dean of Women.

5. Week-ends are limited to Saturday night only.

6. Frazier Hall girls are unanimously agreed that Miss Brooker has not failed in her duty.

7. The dean, on several occasions, has refused to see several of the women students.

8. House government does not have jurisdiction over all infractions of the rules.

Miss Elliot when asked by a reporter for a statement on the matter declined to make comment.

18b-1941

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

H. U. SCHOLARSHIP EXAMS TO BE HELD AT WABASH 'Y'

FEB 23 1941

Howard university's competitive scholarship examination for Chicago will be held on February 25th at the Wabash Avenue Y. M. C. A.

The contest is open to all high school graduates since 1938 of this area, or any high school senior who will graduate by June, 1941.

The highest ranking student will receive a \$250 scholarship to enter the freshman class of Howard university, Washington, D. C.

The examination will consist of a standardized scholastic aptitude test, a reading test and an elementary mathematics test, requiring a total of about one and a half to two hours.

To Aid High School Graduates

Howard university has established the scholarships primarily

others who will be of great service in the coming event.

"In view of the fact that we have too few Negroes with superior ability in college to allow any bright Negro high school graduate to be deprived of a college education merely because he does not have the money with which to defray his college expenses, Howard has inaugurated on a small scale a National Collegiate examination for high school seniors who will graduate by June, 1941."

The country has been divided into eight geographical areas. The highest ranking student in each area will receive a \$250 award. In addition, there will be eight alternates, one for each of the eight areas, who will receive scholarships of \$150 each.

If the winner cannot accept his scholarship, the alternate will receive the scholarship and the next highest person in the area will take the place of the alternate.

A committee on awards will reserve the right to award a scholarship to a contestant without stipend or with partial stipend, if in its judgment, the winner's financial need does not warrant his receiving the full stipend.

For further information about the contest, students are urged to contact the principal of their high

school. FEB 23 1941 to aid bright high school graduates who are financially unable to go to college.

Setting forth the purposes of the examination, James M. Nabrit, Jr., secretary of Howard university, said: FEB 23 1941

"Recent statistics have revealed that a large number of Negroes are graduating from high schools each year who could, if they were financially able, go to college with great profit to themselves as well as to the nation as a whole.

"Studies which have been made and now in progress indicate that there are just as many or more bright Negro high school graduates who do not go to college as there are who do. Those who do not go lose the benefits of a college education because they lack the money to finance it.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

President Johnson

Honored

MAR 15 1941

COINCIDENT with the observance of the 74th anniversary of the founding of Howard University the board of trustees, alumni, faculties, and students joined in a testimonial to President Mordecai W. Johnson, who has served the university fifteen years.

They have been years of arduous labor and significant achievement, which in the words of an appropriate citation, have revolutionized the physical plant of the university; placed it on a sound financial basis; improved the quality of the teaching staff and the conditions of teaching; kept him in the vanguard of Negro education in advancing security and tenure of teachers; found him unceasingly insistent upon high standards of scholarship, and consistently promoting the highest academic standards in all branches of the university.

D. C.

And, in the estimation of the joint committee, he had wrought even greater achievements, which were epitomized in the following words:

You have instituted and developed democratic practices in the internal administration of the affairs of the University and, in the face of criticism and pressure and at great personal sacrifice, you have at Howard University maintained ACADEMIC FREEDOM—the very lifeblood of a university in a democracy.

The university, founded in 1867, has experienced its greatest growth during the fifteen years of Dr. Johnson's leadership.

In the early years of his administration a new building for the college of medicine was constructed at a cost of a half million dollars and a similar amount procured for endowment.

MAR 15 1941

There have followed in succession three dormitories for women at a cost of \$770,000, a new chemistry building costing \$626,000, a liberal arts building costing \$426,000, a new heat, light, and power plant at a cost of \$555,000, a new library building at an outlay of \$1,120,000, and a new men's dormitory at a cost of \$646,000. These plant additions were secured through appropriations by Congress.

Prior to Dr. Johnson's induction as president of Howard and two years thereafter—63 years of its life—the matter of congressional support was one of uncertainty. Each year appropriations for development and maintenance were sought and the outcome was always a matter of speculation.

Under Dr. Johnson's leadership Congress in 1928 passed a basic law authorizing annual appropriations for support, construction, and maintenance under a ten-year plan of development. Since that time the congressional appropriations have been increased progressively from \$218,000 during his first year to \$1,760,000 for the current year. During the period of his incumbency private philanthropy has contributed more than \$2,000,000 to the development of the university.

Howard University, composed of nine separate colleges and schools, now has a physical plant valued at

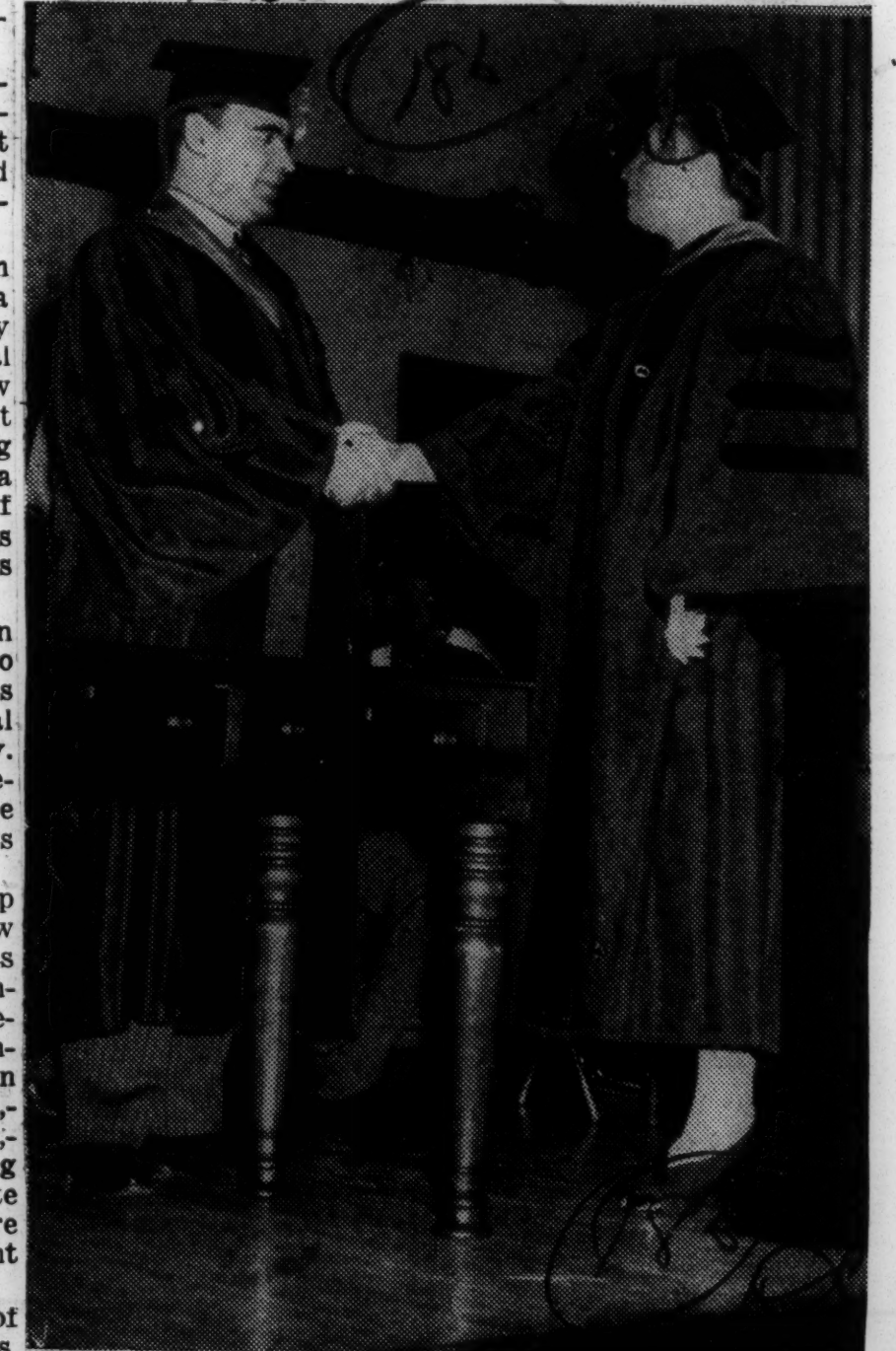
\$8,000,000, total assets of nearly \$10,000,000, and a student body in excess of 2,300, distributed over 40 states and 14 foreign countries.

It was appropriate that the university should pause, on significant Charter Day, to pay tribute to the man under whose leadership it has attained such substantial progress.

from American

Baltimore, Maryland

Sentimental Gift for 5th U.
MAR 15 1941

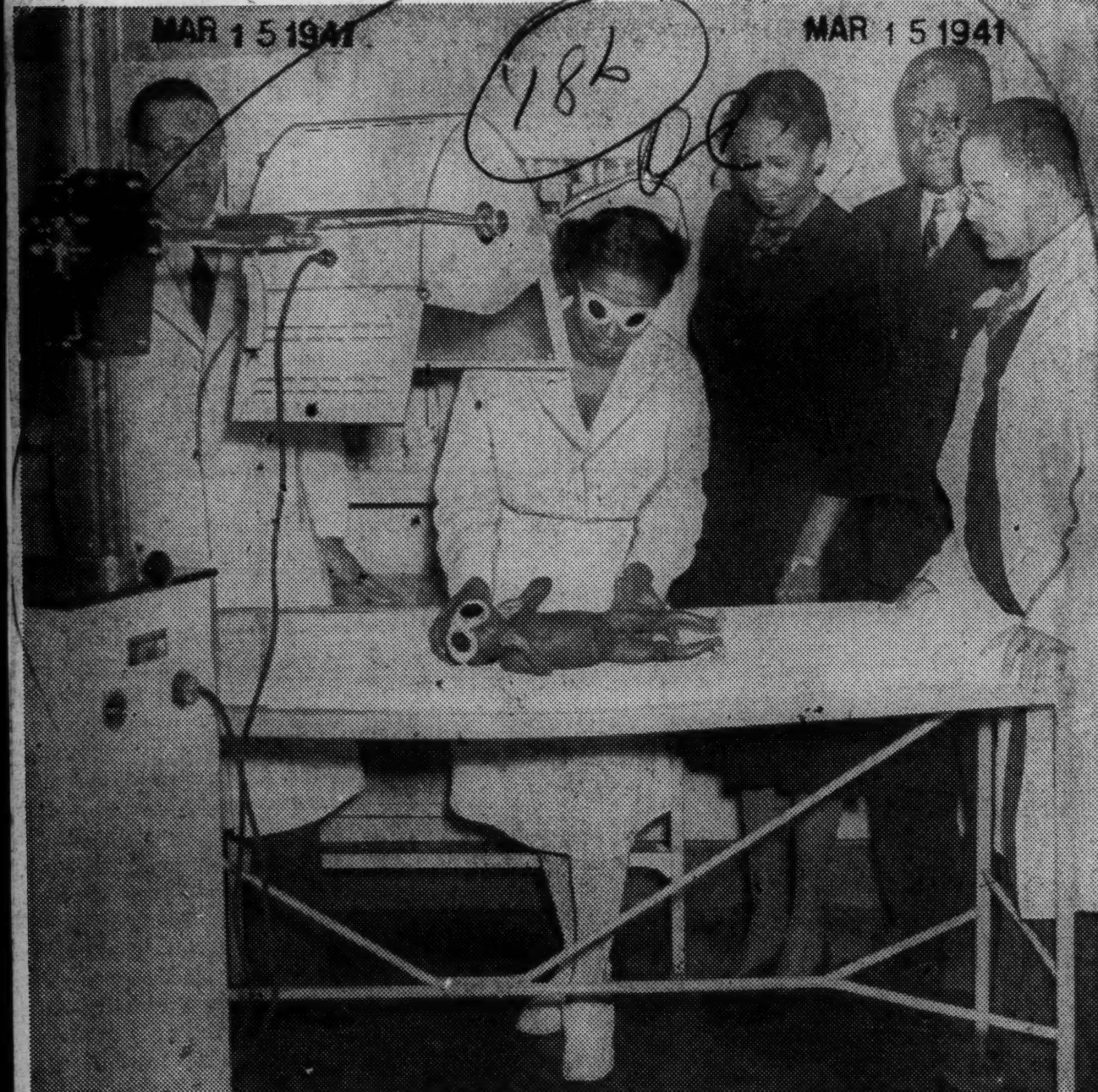


Dr. Mordecai Johnson, president of Howard University, accepts the gift of the table on which the decorations to the

University was signed, from Dr. Dorothy Boulding Ferebee, national president of Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, on whose behalf the table was presented in connection with H.U. Charter Day exercises recently.

from-american
 Baltimore, Maryland

Freedmen's Gets Health Lamp



The Alpha Chapter of the Psi Gamma Mu Sorority last week presented a Hanovia Super Alpine Sun Lamp to Freedmen's Hospital, to be used in the treatment of skin diseases, rickets, tuberculosis of the bone and certain blood diseases. In the above photo, staff mem-

bers show the president of the sorority how the lamp is operated. From left to right are: Roland B. Scott, Nurse Bertha Williams, San Juan Whitley, president of the sorority; Dr. T. Edward Jones, director-in-chief of the hospital, and Dr. Alonzo DeG. Smith.

The Daily Worker
 New York, N. Y.

800 Strike for Peace at Negro College Rally

APR 25 1941
 John P. Davis Speaks at Howard University; Assail War Drive

(Special to the Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, April 24.—Eight hundred students at Howard University, largest Negro college, gathered here yesterday to strike for peace. The meeting was especially marked by the presence of young women and students in ROTC uniforms. A coffin placed in the middle of the stadium, next to a hearse gave the demonstration a somber and militant character.

James Wright, editor of the Howard Hilltop, urged students to act in behalf of peace and academic freedom. Richard Bancroft, national chairman of the American Student Union, received a prolonged ovation when he demanded that the tuition at Howard be lowered to \$100 per year, that lower rent be established and that Howard girls receive equal privileges. He pointed out that while millions of dollars are being spent for war, Howard University is not receiving additional needed grants.

APR 25 1941
 John P. Davis, executive secretary of the National Negro Congress, criticized sharply the Jim-Crow policy in the armed forces. He spoke about the discrimination against Negroes in defense industries, especially Glenn L. Martin's airplane factory in Baltimore, and invited Howard students to apply for jobs along with the hundreds of Negroes who are planning to do so at this plant. Mr. Davis exposed the false slogan of the so-called "war for democracy" and showed how the British Empire and Churchill were oppressing the colonial people in South Africa and in India. He urged the students to organize their strength and unite with other organizations of the people to win peace and real democracy.

Tribune
 Philadelphia, Pa.

No Democracy In South', Says College Prexy

MAY 1 - 1941
 Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson Of Howard Heard At Virginia State

PETERSBURG, Va. — Pointing to the Declaration of Independence as the real "center of gravity" of democracy, Dr. Mordecai Johnson, president of Howard University, speaking before the faculty of Virginia State College at a banquet on Tuesday night in his honor said that the South was one section of this country "where democracy had never been born."

Dr. Johnson's address, "The Religious Basis of Democracy," came as a fitting close to a three-day institute on religion in which the entire college community participated.

"One of the characteristics of a democracy is the two-party system. Where is it in the South? When has a presidential candidate gone into the South to tell the common man why he should vote for him? Not since the Civil War," said Dr. Johnson. "Why? Because any candidate knows that whether he gets a particular man's vote or not was determined before he was born."

MAY 1 - 1941
 In a section of the country that subjugates some 13,000,000 of its people, "it is blasphemy against democracy and all that democracy stands for," said the speaker.

Dr. John M. Gandy, president of Virginia State College, introduced the guest speaker as "one of the most eloquent speakers and one of the greatest leaders of the Negro race today."

Rev. E. F. S. Davies, director of religious activities, presided as toastmaster.

Spoke At

The institute was opened on Sunday morning at which time Dr. William Stuart-Nelson, dean of the Howard University School of Religion, spoke at the 11 o'clock chapel service. Following the conference period during the afternoon with Dr. Nelson as leader, the Virginia State College Players Guild gave a play "Outward Bound" in the auditorium the same evening.

On Monday, Dr. Howard Thurman, Dean of Chapel at Howard University, was the speaker at the student chapel which was followed by a conference period from 3:30 until 5 o'clock with Drs. Thurman and Nelson leading the discussion.

MAY 1 - 1941
 Speaking at a meeting of the college faculty on Monday evening, Dr. Nelson defined religion as "nothing

more than the discovery of a purpose and the dedicating of our lives to that purpose or value"

Terms Of Settlement Between Howard Univ., Cassell Revealed

Meantime University Is Appealing \$19,687.50 Judgment Handed Down in Favor of Engineer.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30—The terms of settlement out-of-court of the litigation between Albert I. Cassell, an architect, and Howard university, its president, Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, and two of its trustees, Thaddeus L. Hungate and Dr. Thomas Jesse Jones, were as follows:

The suit of Mr. Cassell against the university for damages of \$50,000 was settled by the payment of the sum of \$3,000 to him by the university and the entry of a judgment in favor of the university.

It was agreed by Warren E. Magee, attorney for Mr. Cassell, and George E. C. Hayes, attorney for the university, that the effect of the judgment in this case would be to preclude Mr. Cassell from prosecuting any cause of action against the university by virtue of his alleged continuing contract of employment.

The suit of Mr. Cassell against the university, Dr. Johnson, Mr. Hungate and Dr. Jones for damages of \$250,000 for malicious interference and conspiracy to interfere with the performance of his contract with the university was dismissed without prejudice by order of the court.

The suit of the university against Mr. Cassell for rent and miscellaneous expenses was dismissed as satisfied.

The stipulation between counsel expressly provided that no action taken with respect to these three cases should affect or reflect upon the suit of Mr. Cassell against the university, which is now pending in the Court of Appeals. In that case the university is appealing from a judgment in favor of Mr. Cassell for \$19,687.50 for services rendered in connection with the extension program of the university.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

MAY PROBE FRATS AT HOWARD
FEB 8 1941

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6—(ANP)—Rumors of investigations of fraternity activities at Howard University are reaching the streets and from all that has been said, it is evident that certain officials of the institution frown on the activities of the Greeks.

Having learned that in the past ten years, Howard has lost some \$59,000 in student fees, while the enrollments and memberships of various frats have increased accordingly, officials believe that the time has come to either call a halt or a truce in this matter, for they are of the opinion that most of the students would rather apply their funds toward becoming members of the frats than to their student fees.

Nothing definite has been decided in the matter, although it is known that some steps are being taken in this direction and a meeting between various officials of the frats and the institution is being planned.

Questioning the value of the frats to the school and inquiring into the benefits to the student, officers of the school are seeking a plan whereby both will be benefitted and none harmed.

It is even stated that a mem-

ber of the faculty has been asked to work out the plans along which the school will continue its investigation of the fraternity activities.
Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

National Council of Law Students Meets At Howard University
JAN 4 1 1941

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9—(ANP)—Establishment of a national organization of law school students can be valuable provided such an organization confines itself to questions of a professional nature and "does not deteriorate into a political debating club."

That expression came from Jerome Frank, chairman of the Securities and Exchange commission, in a message to the delegates of the National Conference of Law students held at Howard university, Dec. 27-29. Fourteen law schools from coast to coast were represented.

Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

EXPANSION OF UNIVERSITY SHOWS GAINS
FEB 1 1941

First Negro President's Tenure Has Been Longer Than His Predecessors

By OTTO McCLARRIN
This year marks the fifteenth anniversary of the administration of Dr. Mordecai Wyatt Johnson, first Negro president of Howard University, it was announced this week by university officials. Dr. Johnson's tenure in office has been longer than that of any

predecessor, and the institution has developed and progressed under his leadership.

The expansion in the physical plant of the university under his administration is without parallel in the history of the institution. In scholarly achievement and academic attainment the university has made even greater strides under his guidance. Every school and college has been completely reorganized and placed in command of eminent scholars during the past fifteen years.

During this period more than 636 scholarly publications, including 62 books and monographs, 531 articles and papers, and 93 other creative contributions have been produced by the faculty.

In the first years of Dr. Johnson's administration, a new building for the College of Medicine, which in construction and equipment cost \$500,000, was completed and an effort to secure an endowment of \$500,000 for the College of Medicine was brought to a successful termination.

In addition to the completion of these projects, the Twenty-Year Plan—a new program of education and physical development—was adopted. This program was agreed upon by representatives of Congress, the Department of the Interior and the Rosenwald Fund.

The congressional appropriations were increased progressively from \$218,000 in the first year of the administration to \$1,760,000 in the fifth year. Over \$2,000,000 were secured from private philanthropy in this period.

Value of New Buildings

In 1931, three dormitories for women, which formed the first unit of the Twenty-Year Plan and costing \$770,000 (appropriated by Congress), were completed and occupied. A new chemistry building costing \$626,300, a new classroom building costing \$461,200, a new library building costing \$1,120,811.58, a new heat, light and power plant costing \$555,577, and a new men's dormitory building costing \$646,200 were all completed and occupied during the years 1933-1940, with funds appropriated by Congress. Also, the underground mains of the university grounds were reconstructed.

Colleges Reorganized FEB 1 1941

The College of Dentistry was reorganized and placed upon a four-year basis, and approved by the dental authorities of New York State in 1930. The Law School was reorganized and placed on a full day schedule, and was ap-

proved by the American Bar Association and the American Association of Law Schools in 1933.

The School of Religion was placed on a graduate level and fully accredited by the American Association of Theological Schools in 1939. The College of Liberal Arts was placed on the approved list of the Association of American Universities in 1939. The Division of Social Work of the Graduate School was admitted to membership as a type one member in the American Association of Schools of Social Work in 1940.

The College of Pharmacy was accredited by the American Council on Pharmaceutical Education in 1940. The School of Religion moved into its new home in 1939, formerly the Carnegie library building, and acquired an outstanding library collection of 39,000 volumes in 1940.

The enrollment in the Graduate School increased from 43 in 1926-27 to 107 in 1938-1939. The University teaching staff increased from 151 (81 full-time and 80 part-time) in 1928 to 244 (153 full-time and 91 part-time) in 1939.

The amount available for scholarships from all sources for students at Howard University in 1939-40 was \$55,646.77. In 1939-40 Howard University graduated 259 persons from 31 states, the District of Columbia and three foreign countries. The total number of graduates of Howard is now 10,833. The total enrollment for the year 1939-40 was 2,338.

University Assets Trebled

Funds have been received from private philanthropy for faculty salary increases, for fellowships, for large additions to the several college libraries, and for specialized research.

Since 1923, the capital assets of the university have been more than trebled, its book collection more than doubled, its movable and flexible scientific and educational equipment modernized and trebled, the total number of teachers increased by 60 per cent, the total number of full-time teachers increased 98.7 per cent, so as to place 88 per cent on instruction in their charge, with the result that the university as a whole has moved 72 per cent of the way toward a first class faculty and administrative staff, 67.5 per cent of the way toward first class adequacy in flexible and educational scientific equipment and supplies, and more than 50 per cent of the way toward a first class educational plant under President Johnson.

Increase in Salaries

Two years ago the salary floor was lifted for the entire rank of instructors. The average salary in this rank is now \$1,923 as compared with \$1,650 in 1926-27. The average salary of full-time teachers in the assistant professional rank is now \$2,584, as compared with \$1,822 in 1926-27. In the associate professorial work rank the average salary of full-time teachers for 1939-40 was \$3,304 as compared with \$2,243 in 1926-27. In the rank of full-time professor, exclusive of deans and administrative officers, the average salary is \$4,171 as compared with \$2,792 in 1926-27, including deans. By comparison with 1926-27, before the twenty-year program began, it will be seen that the improvement has been substantial.

Retirement Plan

Regulations governing tenure have been adopted and revised by the trustees after consultation with faculty representatives. Further revision designed to increase security, is experimentally under way. A retirement system has been adopted providing an annuity of from one-third to one-half average annual income on payment of premium of 5 per cent of the salary by teacher matched by similar payment of 5 per cent by the university.

Many Graduates Are Teachers

The majority of Howard University's 10,833 graduates are serving as teachers, devoting their lives to the training of the youth and the building of a system of education in the South; 1,861 of them have become physicians and surgeons (the number approximates 48 per cent of all Negro physicians and surgeons now practicing); 349 have become dentists (the number approximates 49 per cent of all Negro dentists now practicing); 1,249 have become lawyers (the number approximates 96 per cent of all Negro lawyers now practicing); 615 have become leaders in religion; 527 are pharmacists; 149 have entered the fields of engineering and architecture and other applied sciences; while 171 have gone into finance and commerce.

In every Negro population center of the United States these graduates are at work and have had a major share in the development of the Negro community.

Howard Univ. Pays \$3,000 To End \$400,000 Suit

JAN 25 1941

Courier

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23—Howard university agreed on Friday to pay \$3,000 to Albert J. Cassel, architect, who sued the institution five years ago for \$400,000, charging breach of contract.

The agreement reached by the litigants also settled three suits, which had been on trial before Justice Jesse C. Adkins since Jan. 8. Mr. Cassel had sued the school in connection with architectural work, and the institution had sued him for \$7,700 for rent, telephone and other services.

A year ago, a U. S. District Court jury awarded Mr. Cassel \$19,687 as compensation for the school's extension program and this case is now in the U. S. Court of Appeals to which it was taken by the university.

George E. C. Hayes represented Howard in the settlement and Warren E. Magee was counsel for Mr. Cassel.

Journal and Guide Norfolk, Virginia Howard President Speaks

At Cornell and Harvard

MAR 1 1941

WASHINGTON, D. C. — President Mordecai W. Johnson of Howard University addressed 300 students of Cornell University at the Luncheon Forum, on February 16. The meeting was held in Sage Chapel and was under the auspices of the General Committee to Promote Religion in Modern Life.

While at Cornell Dr. Johnson was the university's guest in Willard Straight Hall.

President Johnson was also the speaker at the chapel services at Harvard University February 22. He led the services at King's Chapel, Boston, on the Monday and Tuesday mornings following. At Harvard President Johnson was entertained at Lowell House as guest of the university.

30 OF HOWARD FACULTY STUDY WORLD CRISIS

MAR 1 1941

Launch Careful Survey With Eye To Future Welfare Of Negro

WASHINGTON, D. C. —

The role the Negro must play in the National Defense Program and the present world crisis has become of such national significance to the Negro race as a whole, that more than 30 members of the faculty at Howard university are at work making comprehensive studies of the present national and world state of affairs, in an effort to enlighten the masses as to the best road to follow during the present crisis.

The findings and recommendations of these instructors, who represent all fields of education from political science to military science and tactics, will be made public at a series of 24 lectures to be held at Howard university during the months of February, March, April and June.

The lecture series will be sponsored by the University-Wide committee on Education and National Defense of Howard university, and outstanding scholars, historians and medical men and women will give their interpretation of what the Negro should do in order to survive the present crisis.

Wilkinson To Open Series

Speaking on "Education and War," Prof. Dorey A. Wilkinson of the department of education will begin the series of lectures on February 27, in Douglas Hall auditorium.

Prof. Charles S. Parker, of the department of botany will deliver the second address on March 4, based upon "the Educational Responsibility of Botany in the Program of National Defense."

Prof. E. E. Just and Dr. L. A.

lectures will come here from Pennsylvania, Baltimore, D. C. and relating their interpretation of "Zoology in the National Defense," on March 6, which will be followed by an address on "Psychology in the National Defense," to be delivered by Prof. Frederick P. Watts of the department of zoology, on March 11.

Logan To Speak

"The International Position of the Negro as Reflected in Literature," will be the topic of a lecture by Dr. John Lovell, Jr., of the department of English on March 13 and Prof. Rayford W. Logan of the department of history, who has delivered a number of addresses during the past few months on the Negro in the world crisis, will speak, March 18, on the "Negro in the National Defense."

Dr. Ralph J. Bunche of the department of political science, who recently declared that never since the Civil war has a conflict meant so much to the Negro and his future as this which now engulfs the world will outline the role of "Political Science in the National Defense Program" in a lecture on March 20.

The March series of lectures will come to a close with a joint paper on "Some Effects of the National Defense Program" to be discussed by Prof. W. O. Brown and Samuel M. Strong of the department of Sociology.

MAR 1 1941

Lectures on the Negro in the present world crisis for the months of April, May and June will be held in as follows:

April 1—"Nurses in the National Defense Program" — Miss Marian Seymore, R.N., of Freedmen's Hospital School of Nursing, speaker.

April 10—"Health Protection and the National Defense" — Dr. Virginia Alexander, University Health Service, speaker.

April 11—"Metabolic Problems under War Conditions"—Dr. Riley F. Thomas, School of Medicine, the speaker.

April 24—"Use of Light in the National Defense"—Prof. Frank Coleman Department of Physics, speaker.

April 29—Symposium on Engineering and Architecture in the National Defense—a panel discussion; Dean L. K. Downing of the School of Architecture and Engineering, discussion leader.

May 1—"The Importance of R.O.T.C. in Our Colleges"—Col. Lloyd Zuppann of the Department of Military Science and Tactics, speaker.

May 6—"Chemistry in the National Defense Program"—Prof. Leon J. Shereshefsky, of the Department of Chemistry, speaker.

May 8—"Building Family Ideals for Peace or Defense"—Dr. Madeline Kirkland, of the Department of Home Economics, discussion leader.

May 13—"Some Phases of Dentistry in National Defense"—Dr. Russell A. Dixon, dean of the College of Dentistry, speaker.

May 15—"Public Health Problems of National Defense"—Dr. Paul B. Corneley, School of Medicine, speaker.

May 20—"The Obligations of Pharmacy in the National Defense Program"—Dean Chauncey I. Cooper and I. H. Perkins of the College of Pharmacy, speakers.

May 22—"The Role of Religion in National Defense"—Prof. William E. Carrington, of the School of Religion, speaker.

May 27—"Legal Problems in National Defense"—Prof. W. Robert Ming Jr., of the School of Law, discussion leader.

May 29—"The Place of Physical Education in the National Defense Program"—Miss Frances Haddock, Department of Physical Education for Women, speaker.

June 3—"Physical Education, Recreation, Athletics, and National Defense"—John H. Burr Jr., Department of Physical Education, speaker.

Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

Howard Students Seek More Privileges; Hold Mass "Strike" Session

APR 26 1941

Approximately 300 students at Howard University marched out of classes at 11 a.m. Wednesday in a demonstration seeking lower tuition, lower dormitory rents, lower cafeteria prices and less restrictions of women students.

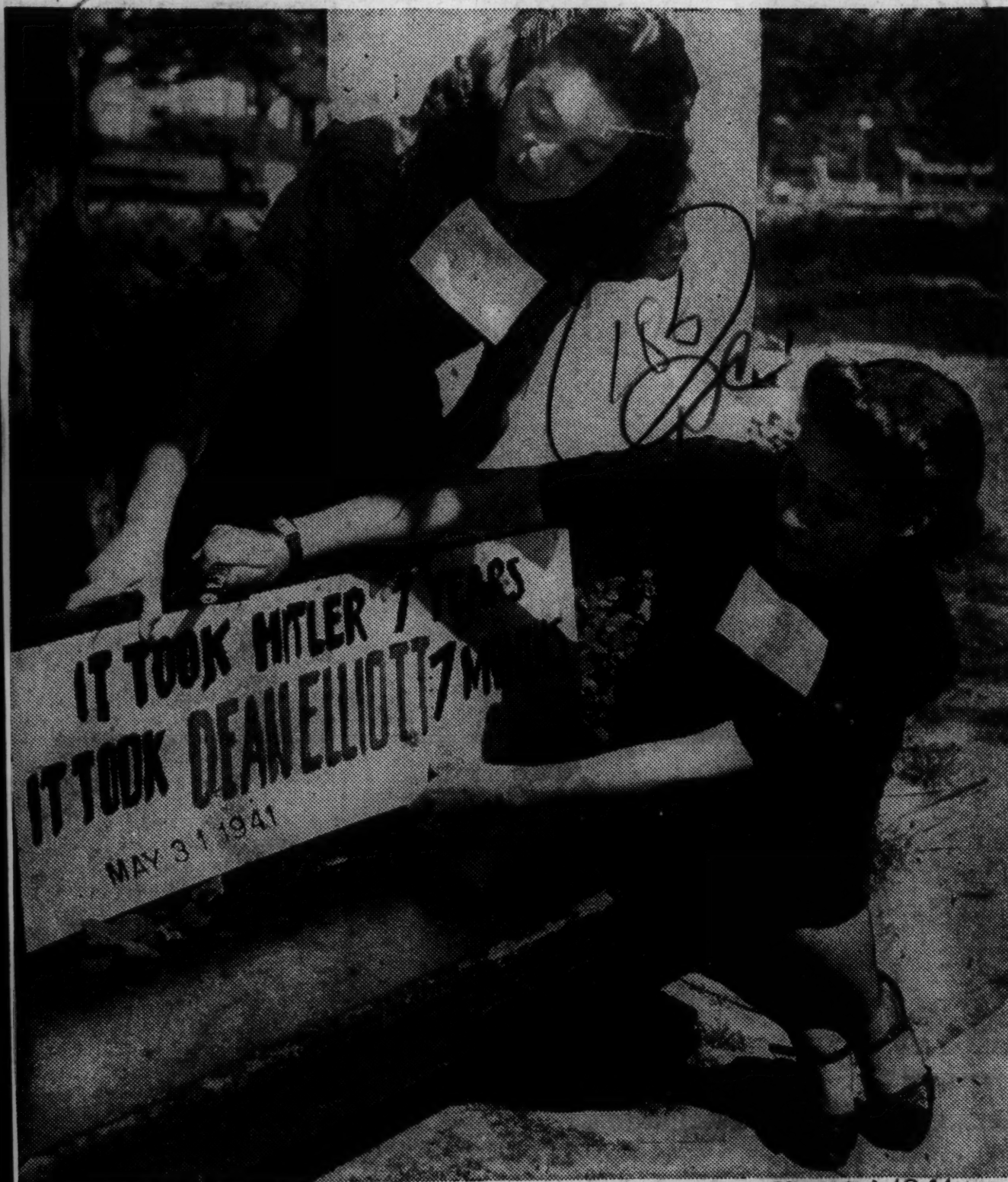
The students held a meeting in the university stadium where James T. Wright, editor of the Howard Bison, urged them to exercise their rights of freedom and seek peace and democracy.

APR 26 1941

Other speakers were Dick Bancroft, president of the Howard chapter of the American Student Union; John P. Davis, executive secretary of the National Negro Congress and others.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

HOWARD CO-EDS PROTEST SOCIAL BAN



"Yes let the sign speak for itself," say Dot Jordan and Lois Allen as they post it on the Howard university campus to protest the tightening of social restrictions at the women's dormitories. —

Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

SOCIAL SCIENCE LEADERS MEET AT HOWARD UNIV.

Theme is "Minorities
In World Crisis";
Sessions End Sunday

The Division of Social Sciences of Howard University began its sixth conference at the university Wednesday with the theme, "Minorities in the Present International Crisis," it was announced by Dr. Alain Locke, chairman of the conference. The conference will close Saturday.

Participants in the first day's session were Frank K. Knigi, professor of economics, University of Chicago who spoke on "The Basic Aims and Values of Democracy"; Edwin R. Embree, president of the Julius Rosenwald Fund who spoke on "The Status of Minorities: a Test of Democracy"; and Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president of Howard University, chairman of the first day's session and Abram L. Harris, professor of economics, Howard University, discussant.

The Stakes of Minorities

"The Stakes of Minorities and Small Nations in the Present Crisis," an address by Gunnar Myrdal, director of the Carnegie-Myrdal study on the Negro in America, will be the opening speech for the second session, Thursday evening, which will be followed by an address "Will a British Victory Achieve a Democratic World Order?" by W. Y. E. Hot, professor of government at Harvard University.

Dr. Alain Locke will be chairman of the session, and the discussant will be Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, professor of political science at Howard University.

The third session will begin on Friday afternoon with a speech on "The Minority Problem in the United States" by Joseph S. Roucek, of Hofstra College, Long

Island, and Charles S. Johnson, rector of the Department of Social Sciences at Fisk University, will also contribute to the third session by giving his viewpoints on "The American Negro in the Crisis."

The chairman will be W. O. Brown, assistant professor of sociology at Howard University, and Dr. Samuel M. Strong, of the Department of Sociology at Howard, will be the discussant.

The Caribbean Negro

"The Negro in the Caribbean," an address by Rupert Emerson, of the U.S. Department of the Interior, will be the opening speech of the fourth session on Friday evening. Lewis Hanke, of the U.S. Library of Congress, will also participate in this session by delivering a speech on "The Indian in Latin America."

Dr. Charles H. Wesley, dean of the graduate school, Howard University, will be the chairman of the fourth session, and the discussants will be Eric William and Dr. Rayford Logan, both of the faculty at Howard.

The fifth and final session on Saturday will be open only to conference membership, and will be highlighted by an informal discussion on "The Negro's Stake in the Present Crisis."

Daily World

Atlanta, Georgia

'White Only'
DEC 14 1941
Asked By FBI

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (ANP)—According to reliable sources, the Federal Bureau of Investigation has sent letters to hundreds of white high schools throughout the country stressing the need for employees leading to positions as fingerprint experts, which pay \$1440 per annum. The only required educational training is a high school diploma. Letters are to be sent directly to Edgar Hoover, director of the FBI. Stressing and pointing out the need for additional employees, the letter asks that the principals of these schools advise their students of the possibilities of employment with the FBI.

No Negro high school principals are included in the list of persons written and only last week, it is reported that a Negro was rejected for an application for just such a job as letters are being written about.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

ONLY WHITE GIRLS TO PARTICIPATE IN CONTEST

DEC 13 1941

WASHINGTON, D.C., Dec. 11—The District of Columbia Board of Education last week approved the annual Good Citizenship Pilgrimage Contest sponsored by the local chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution among girls in Washington's senior white high schools, but not until Mrs. Velma G. Williams, one of the three colored members, objected to the discrimination.

The action was taken at the regular meeting of the board in the Franklin building. When the question of approval of the request was raised, Mrs. Williams asserted that she conscientiously believed that when a contest was on a citizenship basis, it should be open to the colored pupils as well as the white high schools. She said further that she was opposed to any patriotic program of similar nature which does not extend to schools of both races.

"NOT VOTING"

Mrs. Williams requested that she be recorded as "not voting" on the request. She is chairman of the committee on student activities, president of the Pleasant Plains Civic Association, and an officer of the Federation of Civic Associations.

John H. Wilson, outstanding attorney and another member of the Board of Education, spoke following Mrs. Williams and recalled instances when the board had voted unanimously for projects sponsored by colored organizations for the colored schools only.

He expressed appreciation for this support and moved the adoption of the resolution granting permission to the DAR to hold the contest.

It will be recalled that the DAR several years ago, refused to permit Marian Anderson, renowned contralto, to sing here in its Constitution Hall.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

CANCELLATION OF CONTRACT IS DEMANDED

DEC 20 1941

Refusal To Serve Singers
Of Southernaires Group
Arouses N.A.A.C.P.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—An immediate cancellation of the lease of the Air Terminal Services, Inc., whose restaurant management at the National Airport here refused to serve the Southernaires radio quartet recently, has been asked by the legal committee of the D. C. branch of the N.A.A.C.P.

In a letter to General Donald H. Connelly, administrator of the Civil Aeronautics Authority, Leon A. Ransom, legal committee chairman, stated: "It should need no argument to convince you or any of your subordinates, charged with the responsibility for administration of the National Airport, of the fact that all facilities afforded in interstate transportation must be furnished without discrimination on account of race or color.

"We therefore ask you for an immediate declaration of policy that will be enforced from this day on in regard to the use of all terminal facilities without regard to race or color. If the lessee of any terminal facilities elects to insist upon discrimination, then we ask you immediately to cancel such lease, inasmuch as it is voided by the unconstitutional practice of the lessee."

The Southernaires, Spencer Odom, J. Toney, Lowell Peters, Homer Smith and William Edmondson, were on their way from Williamsburg, Va., to Cincinnati, Ohio, and were forced by bad weather to stop over at the National Airport.

When they went into the dining room to get breakfast they were given menus and were about to order when the assistant manager of the dining room and the manager of the dining room told them that they could not be served because white waitresses could not serve Negro customers and Negroes could not be served in the same

dining room with whites under the laws of Virginia. The officials claimed that Virginia had jurisdiction over the airport.

Amsterdam News

New York, N. Y.

Edgar Brown Sends Letter

DEC 13 1941

Brands Discrimination
Sabotage, Menace
To Americans

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The aid of Senator Carter Glass, Democrat, of Virginia, chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee and also of the local Fight for Freedom Committee, was sought this week in a letter from Edgar G. Brown, president, United Government Employees, and director, National Negro Council, urging insertion of anti-discrimination provisions in H. R. 6195, the measure appropriating six billion dollars for national defense and lend-lease for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1942, and June 30, 1943.

The letter, citing the senator's "long and distinguished record of incomparable statesmanship, as well as active and noble leadership of the Fight for Freedom campaign," urged him to use his "good offices to make it forever illegal for any manufacturer engaged on national defense contracts to deny employment to any American citizen on account of race, creed or color."

"The action . . . of hundreds of employers who still insist on refusing a job to a Negro worker in the present crisis is no less than sabotage of the nation's security and the welfare of all Americans," the letter continued, adding "such blind prejudice is more devastating than the scourge of Fifth Columnists."

18b-1941

Globe and
Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

Charles S. Johnson, William Grant Still And Arthur B. Spingarn To Receive Honorary Degrees At Annual Howard University Commencement Exercises To Be Held On June 13

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The recipients of honorary degrees from Howard University this year will be Dr. Charles S. Johnson, sociologist, author and editor; William Grant Still, composer and arranger, and Arthur B. Spingarn, prominent New York attorney and president of the N. A. A. C. P., it was announced this week by the university officials.

The three distinguished men will be honored at the annual commencement exercises to be held at Howard University on June 13, and will be feted at a dinner to be given by the Howard University Board of Trustees on the same date.

Charles S. Johnson
Dr. Johnson, who is director of the Department of Social Sciences at Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn., was born July 24, 1883, in Bristol, Va. He attended Wayland Academy from 1909 to 1913, and received his A. B. degree from Virginia Union University in 1917. He attended the University of Chicago in 1918, and received the honorary degree of Litt. D. from Virginia Union University in 1928.

Dr. Johnson was a Fellow in Sociology at the University of Chicago, where, in 1922, he published his book, "The Negro in Chicago." Since then, he has written numerous books, papers, and articles, and was the founder and editor of "Opportunity" Magazine.

He was formerly the Director of Research of the National Urban League, and was awarded the William E. Harmon Gold Award for Distinguished Achievement Among Negroes in Science, in 1930. Dr. Johnson is a member of the Board of Trustees of the Julius Rosenwald Fund, and has been a member of the Research Staff of the Tennessee Valley Authority. He married Marie Antoinette Burgette in 1920, and is the father of three children.

William Grant Still
William Grant Still was born May 11, 1895 in Woodville, Mississippi, and married Grace Bundy in 1915. He received his education at Wilberforce University, Ohio, Conservatory of Music, and

the New York Conservatory of Music. While at Oberlin, Mr. Still received a scholarship in composition for meritorious work in the oratory, having accomplished a year's work in less than three months. After having studied a year under the eminent composer, Varese, Mr. Still's "From the Land of Dreams," a composition for chamber orchestra, was performed at Aeolian Hall, with Vladimir Shavitch, of the Syracuse Orchestra, conducting.

In addition to his work as a composer of serious music, Mr. Still is also an arranger, having orchestrated a number of successful musical shows. "Running Wild," "Dixie to Broadway" and the "Fifth Edition of Earl Carroll's Vanities" are among these.

Since 1927, he has received numerous awards and created several successful compositions, among which are "Darker America", "Log Cabin" Ballads, and the theme song of the New York World's Fair.

He is a member of Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity and is the father of four children.

Arthur B. Spingarn
Arthur B. Spingarn, prominent New York attorney who was recently elected president of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, has been associated intimately with the work of the NAACP for more than a quarter century. He was chairman of the association's National Legal Committee for twenty-seven years.

Mr. Spingarn received his A. B. degree from Columbia University in 1897 and was awarded the A. M. degree from the same university two years later. He graduated from the Columbia Law School in 1900 and has practiced law in New York since that time. Besides being author of "Laws Relating to Sex Morality" and "The Negro and the War," he is a member of the following organizations:

The American Bar Association of New York, County Lawyer's Association, State Bar Association, Bibliographical Society of London, Oxford Bibliographical Society, Societe des Peintres-Graveurs, Fran-

cais; Legion of Foreign Wars, Columbia College Alumni Association, and a member of the Legal Committee of the New York Probation Society Clubs.

Mr. Spingarn was a captain in the U. S. Army from 1918-1919, and is well known as an art and book collector. He owns a special collection of books by and about the Negro in America, Africa and the West Indies, and has built up a research library on the Negro for scholars.

D.C.

Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

H.U. Stands to Receive \$1,000,000 Additional Funds Under Defense Act

JUN 7 1941
In the \$125,000,000 appropriation, for the education and training program of defense workers reported, Monday, to Congress including professional and skilled American workers without regard to race or color and controlled by the U. S. Office of Education, Federal Security Agency headed by John Stettin, Commissioner; Congressman Malcolm C. Tarver, (Dem) Georgia, who for nearly two decades has risen in Congress to oppose the Howard University appropriation led in approval of equal rights and equal education training opportunity law for Negroes in the all-out total preparedness campaign.

The passage of this appropriation measure now before the House of Representatives and on favorable action there and before the U. S. Senate with the signature of the Chief Executive will register the greatest victory yet won by Edgar G. Brown, the United Government Employees and the National Negro Council organizations he directs in their new and effective lobby program appealing directly to members of Congress.

Appropriation bills are invariably committee and its chairman in this instance is Mr. Tarver. The \$125,000,000 appropriation for National Defense training specifically calls for equal buildings, equipment and instruction in States and cities with separate public school systems both on a college and non-College level.

Asks Protective Language
Mr. Brown requested this protective language and asked the Committee to insert it in the appropriation law when he appeared before the Committee on May 1, 1941. It is understood some quiet but insistent back of scenes wire pulling has gone on from the offices of the National Negro Council and the U.G.E., with strong support from all over the country and the cooperation of leading Negro editors and educators.

"This is the greatest step forward in the equalization of schools funds," Mr. Brown said.
"The engineering school at How-

ard University will become one of the leading institutions of the country by sharing in this million dollar appropriation," was the statement of Mr. Brown. Mr. Brown further said, "For the first time in history our Negro land grant colleges in the South will get their full quota."

"No discrimination in appropriations provided for in the foregoing paragraphs shall be discriminated against because of sex, race, or color, and, where separate schools are required by law for separate population groups to the extent needed for trainees of each such group, equitable provisions shall be made for facilities and training of like quality."

"Selection of trainees under the foregoing programs of training shall be based upon the existing and anticipated need for defense workers in occupations essential to the national defense," is the directive contained in this legislation.

The members of the Subcommittee on Labor Department and Federal Security appropriations were: Congressman Malcolm C. Tarver, (Georgia) Chairman; Congressman Butler B. Hare, Dem. (South Carolina); Congressman Albert Thomas, Dem. (Texas); Congressman Vincent F. Harrington, Dem. (Iowa); Congressman Albert J. Engel, Rep. (Michigan); Congressman Frank B. Keefe, Rep. (Wisconsin).

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

HOWARD INSTRUCTOR ELECTED TO BOARD

WASHINGTON, D. C. Aug. 7—Dr. William J. Manson, specialist and instructor in periodontology (diseases of the mouth) at Howard university, has been elected to the American Board of Periodontology.

OUTLINES POSITION RACE SHOULD HAVE IN U. S. GOVERNMENT

NOV 15 1941

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 13—Insisting that more than ten million Negroes in America are without actual representation in the executive branch of the government in the most perilous time in our history, James M. Nabrit Jr., secretary of Howard university, presented a Ten-Point Demand program in an interview this week which he believes will help bring about a solution to many of the most critical of the Negro's present-day problems.

The able administrative official urges Negro leaders to stop vying for self glory and to unite and fight for nine actually constructive posts in our government during the present national crisis.

The Ten-Point program includes a demand for nine government positions, which, if held by Negroes, will insure better representation for colored Americans in the executive branch of the government. Such representation, Mr. Nabrit believes, will eliminate numerous decisions and policies of governmental officials which have not been to the Negro's best interests.

LIST 10-POINT PROGRAM

The university secretary maintains that every individual, group and newspaper among Negroes should forego quarrels over petty differences of opinion and join in a collective effort to obtain the following positions and representation for Negroes:

1. An administrative assistant to the President of the United States;
2. An assistant secretary of the Navy;
3. An assistant secretary of War;
4. An assistant Coordinator of Office of Production Management;
5. A membership on the National Mediation Board;
6. A membership on the Civil Service Commission;
7. A United States District Judgeship;
8. An assistant U. S. Morale officer;
9. A definite percentage of Negroes in each officers training school, and
10. A membership on the Interstate Commerce Commission.

LASHES OUT AT PETTY QUARRELS

In calling upon the Negro leaders and masses to support the program, Attorney Nabrit stated:

Let's stop pretending, vying for self glory, quarreling over petty

differences and unite for actual, active constructive posts in these sections. Running around over the country making fiery speeches, holding mass meetings, window dressing and issuing statistics is all tommy rot—let's gird up our loins and fight. Let us shun every glittering offer unless we are recognized in these ten major responsibilities."

After emphasizing the fact that his interest in the Ten-Point Demand program is not a selfish one, in that he is not a candidate for any position, the Howard university official pointed out that in this period of national crisis and critical value to the Negro "we are bickering over tweedle dum and tweedle dee and accepting advisory posts to advisory boards to this council and to that government official without touching the fundamental problems facing our group."

"The entire disgraceful situation in reference to Negroes participating in National Defense is the problem—not some flare-up in Arkansas, Missouri, or North Carolina. Those are effects, not causes. The causes are inherent in policies of operation. Pussy-footing in respect to this situation is even more disgraceful."

"Negroes are becoming sullen, bitter and resentful and efforts to placate them by token appointments are futile. The ten most important areas of our government to us in this hour are those covered by these ten points. Citizens of a democracy are entitled to this and even more and should accept no less, and as citizens, Americans, part and parcel of this democracy, let us unite and cause America to resound with these ten points."

Co-ed Pickets Wear Dark Glasses



Howard University co-eds shown in picket line in front of Douglass Hall, Tuesday, protesting against Dean of Women Susie Elliot's "after-hour restrictions."

H.U. Women Strike; Dean Called Hitler

MAY 31 1941

B-U-I-L-E-T-I-N

In a statement to the AFRO, Wednesday morning, James Nabritt, secretary of Howard University said that no action would be taken on the students' protest until they had submitted a state-

ment of their grievances to the faculty committee.

He said Tuesday's demonstration had been conducted in a peaceful manner, and that no disciplinary action was contemplated.

MAY 31 WASHINGTON

Women students at Howard University staged a mass demonstration on the campus Tuesday against what they termed a "restriction of social privileges by Dean of Women Susie Elliot."

Spokesmen for the demonstrators indicated that they had the support of the majority of students in the school and that they would continue picketing unless Dean Elliott "let up" on some of her "walk-the-chalk-line" rules and regulations.

It was revealed that dissen-

sion against the disciplinary measures enforced by the dean, who assumed her position almost a year ago, had been brewing for months. Student spokesmen also stated that previous attempts to reach an agreement had failed.

Strike Plans Laid

A meeting was held Sunday night by women of Crandall and Frazier Halls at which Miss Elliott appeared to hear and answer questions. The meeting was ended after midnight with students still expressing dissatisfaction.

A general meeting of the women and their male sympathizers was held in the lecture room of Founders' Library on Monday night and plans completed for the demonstration on Tuesday. Special attire was designated for the pickets.

It was learned that one of the

D.C.

main grievances that precipitated the demonstration was shortening "week-end passes." In the past, girls had been allowed Friday and Saturday week-ends, but, according to them, they are now allowed only Saturdays. They said the dean had hinted that she wouldn't let them stay out Friday nights because they could not secure respectable living quarters.

MAY 31 1941
Dean "Ain't Nowhere"

The all-day demonstration began Tuesday at 8 a.m. Signs such as "Like the bear, Dean Elliot ain't nowhere," "Bombs fell on Coventry, Elliot fell on Howard," and "It took Hitler seven years; it took Elliot seven months" were paraded around the grounds by students.

All efforts by the AFRO to contact Dean Elliot for a statement were futile. At the door of a conference room Dean Thompson told a reporter, "Dean Elliot is in a meeting and can't be disturbed. You may get in touch with her this afternoon or in the morning at her office."

Before the meeting on Sunday night, the women sent a letter to their dean that listed the grievances that have caused the dissension among students.

Ask Written Rules

The petition asked that "a written set of rules by which the women are to be governed be enacted and that the unwritten rules be subject to explanation and correction."

It asked further that the week-end privileges enjoyed prior to September, 1940, be restored and that all rules be subject to the approval of representatives of the dormitories in collaboration with the dean, women and a faculty committee.

MAY 31 1941
The same letter expressed the group's vote of confidence in Miss Nettie M. Brooker of Frazier Hall.

afro-american
Baltimore, Maryland

Dr. Just, H.U. Prof. for 32 Years, Buried in D.C.

NOV 8 1941

Dr. Ernest Just, internationally known scientist and head of the zoology department at Howard University for twenty-six years, was buried Tuesday in Lincoln Cemetery.

He died at his home Monday afternoon after an illness of several weeks.

Dr. Just, who was outstanding mainly because of his researches in the biology of the cell, won an international reputation for his research work in laboratories in Italy, France and Germany, where he remained for eight years.

He is the author of two books, "General Cytology" and "Jerome Alexander's Colloid Chemistry," published in 1934 and 1928, respectively.

Dr. Just was a member of the staff at Howard University for thirty-two years where he first taught Latin, Greek and history in addition to science. He was born in Charleston, S.C., in 1883, was graduated from Dartmouth College in 1907 and received his Ph.D. degree from the University of Chicago in 1911.

At his death, Dr. Just was a member of the American Association of Zoologists, American Society of Naturalists, American Society of Ecologists, Washington Academy of Science, and a foreign member of the Mathematical and Natural Science Society of France.

He was a member of Phi Beta Kappa honorary fraternity and one of the founders of Omega Psi Phi Fraternity.

Wesley Gives Eulogy

Funeral services were held at McGuire Funeral Home with the



DR. ERNEST JUST

Rev. L. Z. Johnson officiating. Dr. Charles H. Wesley, dean of the Howard University graduate school, delivered the eulogy and obituary.

The pallbearers were: Drs. Percy Julian, Abram L. Harris, Ralph J. Bunche, Alain Locke, J. Leon Shereshefsky, and Louis A. Hansborough and Sterling Brown, all members of the Howard faculty.

He is survived by his sister, Miss Inez, Just; a daughter, Mrs. Margaret Just Wormley; a son, Hiwarden Just, an instructor at Howard University, and a granddaughter, Miss Sheryl Everett Wormley.

Newspapers reporting the funeral made no mention of the presence of Mrs. Just. Unverified reports say that Dr. Just married again while in France.

afro-american
Baltimore, Maryland

5-Year Teachers to Get Indefinite Tenure at H. U.

NOV 8 1941

Any teacher who has served Howard University for a period exceeding five years will have indefinite tenure, according to a provision adopted by the university's board of trustees at its semi-annual meeting last week.

The board announced the appointment of Dr. Charles R. Drew as head of the department of surgery and professor of surgery, and the promotion of Dr. James Richard Laurey to associate professor of thoracic surgery.

Leave Granted

Leave of absence was granted to Prof. George M. Johnson, of the school of law, to accept an appointment as assistant executive secretary to the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practices.

The appointment of Wendell McConnell, of Washington, as part-time instructor in the law school was also announced.

The following national defense courses were authorized by the board:

Architectural drafting, basic principles of organic chemistry, chemistry of powder and explosives, elementary electrical circuits and machinery, elementary machine design, engineering drawing, geodetic computer, surveying and mapping, and tool engineering.

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Federal Security Head Speaker As Howard U. Celebrates 74th Birthday

WASHINGTON—"I know of no Negro who has ever sabotaged American war industry. I know of no Negro who was ever court-martialed for treachery or treason," declared Paul V. McNutt, Federal Security administrator, before six hundred persons at the Charter Day banquet, held in commemoration of the seventy-fourth anniversary of the founding of the University, held here on Saturday.

"If Hitler expects a 'fifth column,' he continued, 'he will find few Negro converts in this nation.' McNutt, in emphasizing the fact that Negro troops have given a good account of themselves in each war, declared 'Ever since Crispus Attucks fell by the side of his white friends on Boston Common, shedding the first blood in the struggle for independence, Negroes have gone along with white people from victory to victory.'"

McNutt stated that the National Youth Administration is leading the way to a new emancipation of Negro youth from the despair of denied opportunities for education, guidance, employment and recreation, and that he, as administrator, intends to see that the "no discrimination" proviso is lived up to as far as it is humanly possible.

In speaking of the role of Howard University in a democracy, the theme of the Charter Day exercises, McNutt said:

Howard University is in a peculiarly important position with respect to the future leaders of the Negro race. This is a genuinely national university, and here is to be found the most completely rounded offering of training. You have the only Negro law school; one of two accredited medical schools; schools of engineering, dentistry and religion; departments of music and education; a magnificent library; and other departments usually found in colleges.

"Here a student can come and get acquainted with almost any phase of our culture in which he is interested. This well-rounded, well-built, and well-staffed university is a symbol of the national concern with an intelligent Negro leadership."

TRIBUTE TO DR. JOHNSON

A special feature of the celebration was a tribute to Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson by members of the board of trustees, faculty and student body, in recognition of fifteen years of service as president of the University.

In paying tribute to Dr. Johnson, Dr. McNutt declared:

"This eight-million dollar plant will long stand as a monument to his energy in promoting the physical equipment of the institution, but the real and everlasting results of his leadership will flow from the lives of the thousands of men and women who have passed through these halls and taken up positions of trust in the widespread communities of this country."

"His influence has also been appreciated by the country at large which has benefited by his counsel in movements of national scope and great importance. I heartily join you in paying tribute to Dr. Johnson as a genuine leader."

McNutt told the Charter Day audience that he is working for equal job opportunities for Negroes in the defense program.

DR. GARVIN SPEAKS

Dr. Charles H. Garvin, a member of the board of trustees, delivered the morning assembly address on "The Negro Doctor, Past and Present." Dr. Garvin, a member of the Class of '11 is president of the Cleveland Library Board, assistant surgeon in urology at Lakeside Hospital, Cleveland; and clinical instructor in genito-urinary surgery at the Western Reserve University School of Medicine.

PRESENTS HISTORIC TABLE

At the morning exercises, Dr. Dorothy Boulding-Ferebee, national president of Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, presented to the university, in behalf of the sorority the table on which the deed to Howard University was signed.

The invocation was rendered by the Rev. William S. Nelson, dean of the School of Religion. Other participants in the morning assembly program were: Miss Elaine Brazier and James Lightfoot, of the Class of '42; Mrs. T. G. Nutter, and the University Choir with Miss Ruth Logan as soloist.

Dr. C. Herbert Marshall, Jr., a member of the Class of 1921, and Chairman of the Charter Day Committee, presided at the banquet.

T. L. Hungate, chairman of the board of trustees, presided at the special testimonial service in honor of Dr. Johnson.

Other speakers and participants in the program were Harold Delaney, president of the Class of '41; Dr. Charles H. Wesley, dean of the Graduate School; William T. Andrews, attorney; Dr. Channing H. Tobias, a member of the board of trustees, and James M. Smith, secretary of the university.

Dr. Johnson outlined the role Howard University will play in the future of the Negro race in his response to the tribute paid him by representatives of the student body, faculty and Board of Trustees.

Presidents of Howard University since it was founded seventy-four years ago have been as follows: the Rev. Charles B. Baynton, 1867; General O. O. Howard, founder of the university, 1868-1873; the Rev. Edward P. Smith, 1874-1876; the Rev. W. W. Patton, 1876-1889; the Rev. J. E. Rankin, 1889-1903; the Rev. Jeunus S. Hamlin, 1903-1906; the Rev. W. P. Thirkield, 1906-1912; the Rev. S. M. Newman, 1912-1918; the Rev. Dr. J. S. Durkee, 1918-1926; and the Rev. Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, 1926 to date.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Dramatize H.U. Development on Radio



The above group was heard Sunday in a broadcast, over station WINX, of a half-hour program dramatizing news of Howard University and its development under President Mordecai W.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland
**HOWARD PROFESSOR
HEARD AT NORTHWESTERN**

MAR 1 1941
WASHINGTON.
Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, head of the political science department at Howard University, delivered an address at Northwestern University on Thursday on issues regarding interracial relations.
Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

**HOWARD LAW LIBRARIAN
GIVES YALE RARE BOOK**

MAR 1 1941
WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—A. Mercer Daniel, librarian of the Law school at Howard university, will present a volume which once belonged to Samuel J. Hitchcock, one of the founders of the Yale University Law school, to the Yale Law school collection on March 5, it was announced this week.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.
**AIR COURSE ON
AT HOWARD U.**

**'Applications For Second
Semester Are Now
Being Accepted**

JAN 4 1941
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Applications for admission to the flight training service at Howard University are now being accepted for the second semester to begin on February 3, 1941, it was announced last week.

According to A. F. Richmond, co-ordinator of the service at the university, the training is available to persons between the ages of 19 and 26 having two

Johnson. They are, left to right: Hiwarden Just, graduate assistant in social sciences; Otto McClarrin, publicity director; Jimmy Collins, WINX announcer, and Philip Butcher, student.

years of college work.

Mr. Richmond said the university may use Riverside Airport for flight training. The airport is operated by the Cloud Club, Inc., a group of colored Washington pilots.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

**H.U. Dislikes
Bill Affecting
Trustees' Terms**

WASHINGTON

Officials of Howard University have expressed their disapproval of a bill to amend its charter, introduced in the Senate by Senator W. Warren Barbour, Republican of New Jersey, Tuesday,

terms of which would radically change the method of choosing trustees.
MAY 10 1941

The bill would empower the Commissioner of Education to select six of the fifteen trustees in whom the government of the university would be vested. Alumni of the school would elect

six. These twelve trustees would elect the remaining three.

Two-Year Alumni Term

Terms of the trustees would be so fixed that one-third would expire each year. No trustee elected by the alumni would be eligible to serve more than two successive terms. All would have to retire at 70 and if the bill becomes law, old trustees would serve for 60 days until new ones were chosen.
MAY 10 1941

Under the present method of electing trustees the board is self-perpetuating. It elects one-third of its members each year. Alumni have three representatives on the board. They nominate three candidates for each alumni vacancy, but the board makes the final selection.

The government has no representative on the present board, although Federal appropriations are authorized by an act of Congress.

Star of Zion
Charlotte, N. C.

A Sensible Optimist

Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, speaking before the Johnson C. Smith University Lyceum, painted a very glowing picture of the future for "The Negro and the New South." Against the dark and gruesome background of the ravages which slavery had inflicted upon the South, and realistically admitting the great difficulty with which the section was slowly recovering from the "disease," Dr. Johnson indicated how the whole nation is rallying to the call of the South to help in the recovery. Negroes too, he pointed out, must lend their complete assistance to the remedying of conditions to which they innocently contributed, but in the removal of which they may make a tremendous contribution.

The failure of Southerners to meet the practical ends of democracy Dr. Johnson attributes not wholly to innate cussedness, but to a very great extent it is due, he indicated, to sheer inability to overcome the terrific odds which slavery and the one-crop cotton system for two and a half centuries imposed upon the Southern states.

Disclosing how the ills of the section are observable in economics, education, politics and religion, Dr. Johnson dwelt at length upon the possibilities of improved economic conditions. He explained in detail how absurd it is for the white South to keep the Negro in poverty, for the millions of Negroes are a tremendous market for the commodities, which for the most part are sold by white people to the Negro population.

Dr. Johnson suggested that educated, refined, law-abiding people who participate in the affairs of the community are in every way an asset to any community as against people who live in the opposite condition. While admitting that the South has had a long way to come, he pointed out the many evidences of substantial progress toward equality of treatment of the Negro in all the areas of living. He gave a number of illustrations to show that white Southerners are sensibly overcoming their traditional prejudices in the recognition of the need for adequate consideration of all the requirements of the Negro people.

DR. JOHN LAWLAH NAMED DEAN OF HOWARD MEDICAL COLLEGE

APR 19 1941

Trustees Appoint Provident Hospital Director to School Post—Three Elected to Trustee Board.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—At the annual meeting of the board of trustees of Howard university, Dr. John W. Lawlah, medical director of Provident hospital, was appointed dean of the college of medicine and of the school of medicine as the successor to the late Dr. Numa P. G. Adams, is was announced this week by James M. Nabrit, Jr., secretary of the university.

Dr. Lawlah, who will also serve the medical school as professor of Roentgenology, is a graduate of the University of Wisconsin, Rush Medical School and the University of Chicago.

APR 19 1941
THREE ELECTED TO
TRUSTEE BOARD

Dr. Sara G. Brown, of New York City, was elected alumni member of the Board of trustees and Lorimer D. Milton, of Atlanta, Ga., president of the Citizens Trust Company of Atlanta, Ga., and a graduate of Brown University, was also elected a member of the Board of Trustees.

APR 19 1941
The third person to be elected a member of the Board of Trustees was the Rev. James E. Rose, of Rochester, N. Y., who is a graduate of Howard University, Rochester Theological Seminary and Colgate-Rochester Divinity School.

APPOINTED PHARMACY
SCHOOL DEAN
Dr. Chauncey I. Cooper, acting dean of the College of Pharmacy, was appointed dean of that college.

Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

DR. LAWLAH NAMED DEAN OF HOWARD MEDICAL SCHOOL

Three Appointed to Trustee Board; Seven Receive Fellowships

Dr. John W. Lawlah, medical director of Provident Hospital in Chicago, was appointed dean of the college of medicine and of the school of medicine by the board of trustees of Howard University at their annual meeting held Tuesday, April 8, James M. Nabrit, Jr., secretary of the university, announced this week.

APR 12 1941
He was also appointed professor of roentgenology at the university. Dr. Lawlah, who succeeds the late Dr. Numa P. G. Adams, received his master of science degree from the University of Wisconsin and his medical degree from Rush Medical College, University of Chicago.

Three on Trustee Body

Dr. Sara G. Brown, New York City, was elected alumni member of the board, while Lorimer D. Milton, president of the Citizens Trust Company of Atlanta and the Rev. James E. Rose, Rochester, N.Y., a graduate of Howard Uni-

versity, Rochester Theological Seminary and Colgate-Rochester Divinity School, were elected to the board of trustees.

Regulations affecting the tenure of non-teaching employees and professional librarians were adopted by the board.

Acting Dean Chauncey I. Cooper, of the college of pharmacy, was appointed dean of the college.

APR 12 1941
Seven Get Fellowships
The Lucy E. Moton Travel Fellowships were awarded the following students:

1. Lunabelle Wedlock, A.B., 1938; A.M., 1940, Howard University graduate student in the department of political science, \$275 for travel and study in selected areas of the United States to investigate Jewish-Negro relationships.

2. Jane C. Marshall, senior in the college of liberal arts, \$350 for travel and study in Puerto Rico to investigate court procedures and attitudes of judges and counsel toward cases involving the Negro.

3. C. Philip Butcher, senior in the college of liberal arts, \$225 to participate in a summer workshop for creative writers at Columbia University and to make preliminary studies of Negro life in the New York City area as a basis for further creative activity in the field of short story writing.

4. William T. Patrick, junior in the college of liberal arts, \$225 for travel and study in selected areas of the South to investigate the impact of race pressure upon Negro churches, and newspapers.

5. Richard Wells, senior in the college of liberal arts, \$250 to participate in the dramatic workshop at Atlanta University and to investigate Negro college little-theatres in the southeastern areas of the United States.

6. Otto McClarrin, junior in the college of liberal arts, \$225, for travel and study in selected areas of the South to gather material through the mediums of photography, pencil sketches, and lithograph crayon drawings of typical aspects of Negro life in the southern areas of the United States.

7. Ullmont James, senior in the college of liberal arts, was

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

One Way to Defeat the Barber Bill

Senator Barber's bill to reorganize the trustee board of Howard University is one answer to the alumni association's appeal for a larger share in the university's administration.

It proposes a new board of eighteen members, six chosen by the alumni, six by the Federal government, and six others to be selected by the first two groups.

President Mordecai Johnson will oppose the measure when Senate hearings begin.

One way to defeat the measure is to make it unnecessary. That is, the Howard board (now self-perpetuating, and with very meagre alumni responsibility for control of the institution) can reorganize itself.

The alumni in most comparable institutions form the majority of the trustee board, and what can be accomplished voluntarily by good will ought never to be the subject of legislation.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

OFFICIALS KEEP STIFF LIP OVER DORM PROTEST

'Nothing To Say' About Rumpus Over Cramping Style Of D.C. Co-eds

WASHINGTON — Howard university officials maintained their silence this week regarding the women students who marched with picket signs in front of Dean of Women Susie A. Elliot's office protesting alleged conditions in the dormitories, last week.

MAY 3 1941
The young women, attired in black dresses, were given moral support in the demonstration by several male students. They complained that the rules and regulations for the women in the dormitories are too stringent.

One of the signs said, "Mommy Trusses Me! Why Can't Deanie?" A letter recently sent to Dean Elliot by the dormitory women declared:

"On several occasions, students, individually and collectively, have approached you with problems which seemed important to them

and have received no satisfaction from you.

"In view of the dissension prevalent in the student body, we find it imperative to submit to you a list of grievances compiled and agreed upon by the women students in the dormitories.

"The list of grievances follows:

"1.—Students are placed on restrictions for a breach of the 'spirit of law.' 2.—Students are placed on restrictions because of unconfirmed reports. 3.—There is no definite written set of rules that will set a definite, specific punishment for any breach of dormitory regulations. 4.—Week end permits are issued; however, girls are still under the arbitrary rules of the Dean of Women. 5.—Week ends are limited to Saturday night only. 6.—Frazier Hall girls are unanimously agreed that Miss Brooker has not failed in her duty. 7.—The dean, on several occasions, has refused to see several students. 8.—House government does not have jurisdiction over all infractions of the rules.

Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president of the institution, was out of the city when the demonstration took place. Dean Elliot declined to discuss the situation. As far as can be learned, there has been no changes in the regulations for women students despite the protests.